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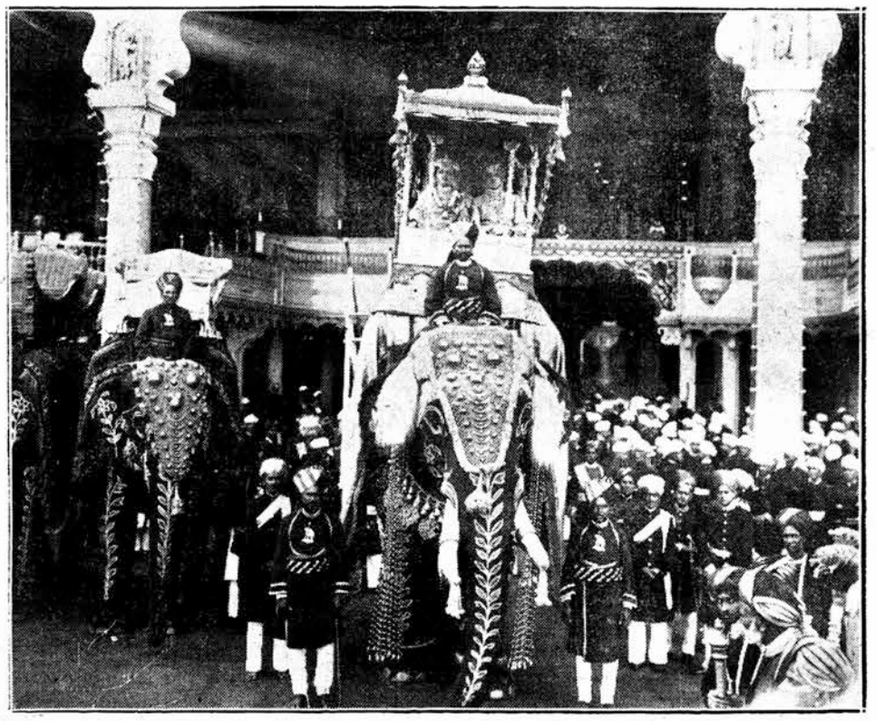
'A KASHMIRI MOTHER

—R. R. Mody.

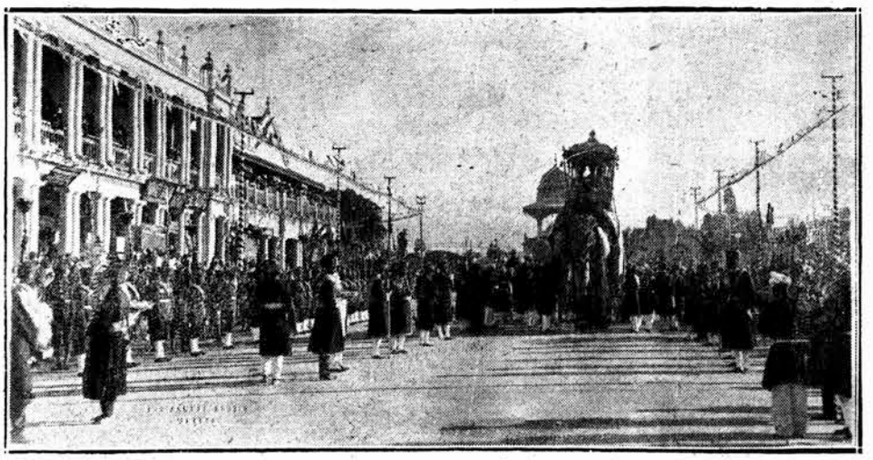
DASARA PAGEANTRY IN MYSORE

The Illuminated Palace.



The State Procession starts from the Palace.

The Maharaja riding on State Horse after worshipping it.



The procession passes near the Statue Square.

(Left to right): Maharaja worshipping the State Ho rse; Shri Chamundeshwari, guardian goddess of Mysore; the Mysore Lancers.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 8, 1936.

New Life Surges Through Azerbaijan

Typical Backward Province Of Czarist Russia Undergoes Amazing Transformation Under Soviet Regime

(The following picture of the pregress of Azerbaijan shows what it has been able to achieve in a Turkish Republic of the Caucasian Federation under the Soviet regime inspite of the illiteracy and backward agricultural conditions of its people at the commencement 15 years ago).

Fifteen years ago the workers of Baku and the Soviet peasantry of Azerbaijan revolted against the counter-revolutionary Mussavat Government.

Azerbaijan was a typical backward colony of Tsarist Russia. The working masses were kept under the heel of the Tsarist military authorities, Russian and foreign capitalists and their own landlords, "beki and agalari."

The shortlived rule of the counter-revolutionary Party Mussavat, is justly regarded by the working masses of Azerbaijan and particularly the Turkish people as one of the darkest pages in their history. These sworn enemies of the Turkish people sold Azerbaijan in turn to Turko-German and British imperialism and brought the country to economic ruin.

During the fifteen years of Soviet Azerbaijan the whole face of the country has been entirely changed. Azerbaijan has been converted into a flourishing socialist republic.

One of the most notable achievements of this republic as indeed of the whole Caucasian Federation, has been the establishment of lasting peace between the different nationalities.

Peace, contentment and honest, socialist labour now reign in the towns and villages of Soviet Azerbaijan and the other republics of the Caucasian Federation.

Revived Petroleum Industry

The Soviets inherited from the capitalists a petroleum industry in the last stages of decay. The first attempts to restore the ruined industries of the Union created a great demand for petroleum and petroleum products.

During these fifteen years the petroleum industry reorganised, expanded and equipped with all the latest machinery has become one of the foremost branches of Soviet industry. In 1913, 7,384,000 tons of petroleum were produced and in 1935 nineteen million tons.

The old oil fields, formerly a sea of mud from which arose blackened derricks and miserable workers' huts, have changed beyond recognition.

The Soviet oil fields are clean and orderly. They have asphalt roads, and in place of the rows of workers' huts large suburbs have been built (one hardly describes them as workers' settlements) with blocks of apartment houses, department stores, polyclinics and palaces of culture.

Through rationalisation of the refining processes has made it possible to obtain from petroleum a number of valuable by-products. A process has been perfected for the recovery of alcohol from waste petroleum gases and this opens up very great prospects for the development of various chemical industries working on petroleum.

As part of the national policy of industrialising the former colonies and semi-colonies of Tsarist Russia, a number of new industrial centres have been built in Azerbaijan.

Numerous Factories Spring Up

During the past fifteen years the old town of Ganja has been converted into a huge industrial city, now known as Kirovabad, with textile mills. One of the largest oil and soap combinates in the Soviet Union, a barites works and many other enterprises. In Nukha one of the largest silk combinates in the Union has been built, producing the finest silk fabrics. In Stepanakert and Nakhichevan and a number of other towns of Azerbaijan various factories have been built.

One of the greatest achievements of the Party and Soviet rule in Azerbaijan has been the training of qualified men and women workers from among the indigenous population. Thousands of Turkish engineers and tens of thousands of qualified Turkish workers have been trained in Azerbaijan during these fifteen years.

One of the greatest triumphs has been the way women have begun to enter the factories and take part in other industrial work. Turkish women, who were formerly doubly exploited are now fellow workers with the men having equal rights and doing their share in all branches of the socialist economy of the republic.

Before the Revolution agriculture in Azerbaijan was in a very bad way. A large part of the land was in the hands of a small clique of beks and khans. The working peasantry were in a position of slavish dependence on the landowners, beks, khans and kulaks.

Revolution In Farming

Agricultural methods in pre-revolutionary Azerbaijan were extremely primitive. Everywhere the wooden plough known as the "khys" was used and the peasants, having no oxen, used to draw this themselves with their family. In nearly all farming districts the most savage form of Asiatic exploitation was in force, that is to say, what was known as the "ranjbarstvo" system whereby three quarters of the peasant's income went to the exploiter. The miserable portion that was left was never sufficient to feed him until the next harvest and he was thus forced to borrow money from the feudal chief, thereby falling completely into his power. The working peasant in pre-revolutionary Azerbaijan, apart from official taxes due to the Tsarist Govern-

(Continued on page 56)

It's just a game now to these British "Tommies," pictured riding a tank into action in the British Army manoeuvres at Salisbury Plain, but as tension on the European Continent continues to grow, many observers fear the grim reality hovering on the horizon. This interesting picture of gas-masked warriors astride their tank fairly epitomizes modern warfare.

"CRIMINAL" COMPETITION

See Pages 3, 32 & 33

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Science has given us powers fit for the gods, and we bring to their use the mentality of public school boys, or savages, or worse.

—C. E. M. JOAD.

Waiting For The 1940 Olympiad

Tokyo's Sports Centre

(By Ryoso Hiranuma.)

What I intend to write here is to show that the Japanese have as good a reason as any other nation to believe that they are entitled to claim that the 1940 Games be held in their country, and also to indicate what this nation has done and is doing in the way of preparations.

Perhaps, it is idle to point out Japan's recent meteoric rise to great prominence in sport and athletics. Who, watching the Japanese swimmers wedded at the time to the traditional method of swimming make also poor showing at the 1920 Olympic Games, dreamed that ten years later at Los Angeles the swimming team of the same nation would emerge victorious and win the championship outright from the Americans before thousands of astonished spectators? In the world of swimming "Nippon" has become a name to conjure with.

Track And Field Champions

In the track and field, Japan's achievements are no less brilliant, considering it is now very long since the nation as a whole began to take an active interest in this branch of athletics To-day Japanese track and field champions are well up to international standard. One needs only to mention Oda and Nambu in the hop, step and jump, and Yoshioka in the 100 metre sprint. They are acknowledged world champions of a very high order. In May last year if I remember rightly the Japanese team put up such a good fight against the invited American aces that the contest was quite a ding-dong affair. Naturally, the visitors were of the opinion that the Japanese team would before long prove to be their formidable rival.

In sport, too, we have produced many a player who has leapt into stardom and won international reputation. In tennis, for example, Japan cannot be said, it is true, to stand a good chance of winning the Davis Cup for sometime yet, but the world knows that the Japanese team is no longer one which other teams can afford to regard with contempt. There are many other branches of sport in which the Japanese have shown themselves worthy enough to challenge comparison with other nations.

Japan's Sport Record

To prove the recent unquestionable advance of the Japanese in this field of activity, I am giving below, at the risk of wearying the general reader, a list of the International contests in which Japan participated during the past years.

(1) AGAINST AMERICA:
Basketball matches, swimming meet, baseball games, American football matches and track and field events (all in Japan).

(2) AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES:
Track and field events, boxing matches, baseball games (all in Japan), and tennis and boxing tournaments (in the Philippines).

(3) AGAINST MANCHUKUO:
Track and field events, ice-hockey contests, basketball matches, volley-ball matches (all in Japan) and football matches (in Manchukuo).

(4) AGAINST CANADA:
Ice-hockey contests (in Japan).

(5) AGAINST NEW ZEALAND:
Rugby matches (in Japan).

(6) AGAINST EUROPE:
Students gymnastic meet, Davis Cup Tournaments, track and field events and students' wrestling tournaments (all in Europe).

The remarkable progress the Japanese have made in sport and athletics is, then one of the cogent reasons why they are so eager to bring the 12th Olympic Games to Tokyo.

Another reason is that the Japanese are second to none in having a high respect for sportsmanship. It is true that they do not draw so clear a line of demarcation as do the English between a game and a contest: they are out to win when they play a game. In fact, they make it a rule to study the technique of a game with the patience and concentration of a scientist in order to achieve victory. But at the same time they are fully alive to the fact that the end of the game should not be spoken of only in terms of points for and against. They regard it as one of their articles of faith to 'play the game'. To be sure, they do not play cricket themselves, but they understand the feeling of an English sportsman when he says exasperatingly, "That's not cricket". The idea of sportsmanship is constantly inculcated, with a large measure of success in the minds of the Japanese. This may be inferred from the high tribute paid by foreign critics to the sportsmanlike gesture which the Japanese made in the various athletic and sporting meetings held last year.

Popular Enthusiasm For Sport

Then again, the tremendous enthusiasm which Japanese spectators show in a contest of some importanie is eloquent of the deep interest the Japanese as a whole take in the Olympic Games. When he saw the stand of the Meiji Shrine Pool filled to overflowing with Japanese fans on the occasion of the last American-Japanese swimming contest, Mr. Kippas, coach of the American team, said that he found in them the explanation of the brilliant success of the Japanese mermen and mermaids. He would have found a still more illuminating explanation in the hundreds of fans who, after queuing up for a mile, had to go home disappointed. It stands to reason that the contestants have got to buck up when lookers-on evoke such enthusiasm. Practically all the youth of present-day Japan, irrespective of sex, understand the true meaning of, and have a deep interest in sport. They are also keenly aware of the true meaning of Olympics. It may be safely asserted that the Japanese people are by no means behind other nations in the way of respecting the spirit in which Olympic Games are held.

For this reason Japan, the most advanced country in Asia, at least in sports, considers it her mission to see that Olympics are held in this part of the world, where they have never been held. Counting the Games to be held in Berlin

(Continued on page 58)

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GARCON

Waiter, Herr Ober

(By Rustom Vakeel)

Our friend Garcon of the French Cafe's is a moody individual, with a moustache and statuesque immobility. He wears a sort of apron He is five feet four or five, the usual French height, reduced by four inches after the Napoleonic Wars. Marengo, Lodi, Rivoli, Austerlitz, Jena, from the glorious days of the young Corporal to the heroic days of 1815, when single-handed, he fought against the armed phalanx of united Europe. Those battlefields destroyed his height. To-day he is only five feet four, without the proverbial mercurial gestures associated with their countrymen by foreigners. Waving of hands, as an accompaniment to conversation, was associated with Frenchmen as a characteristic gesture of the Latin race, by "Daily Mail" sort of tourists, people who never cease to be Anglo-Saxons in the midst of different civilization. The horrors of isolation are varied, but those of the poor Anglo-Saxon in the midst of other civilizations with other values are manifold. The psychology—it is called inferiority-complex—which drives him to Smith's tea-rooms, which makes the English Miss wear tweeds, which makes the aforesaid individual wear flannels in theatres in France, and a simple duck suit or some echo of last year's fashions of Saville Row in the midst of jewelled Princes and the ancient luxury of the East.

He Is A Part Of The Cafe

Garcon of the French Cafe's is not a square man in the round hole, he is there a part of the cafe, like the tables, like the mirrors, the red plush seats within. He is a Frenchman and pronounces the names of wines and liqueurs like a Frenchman, not like Mr. Jeeves, nor like English waiters, even those in the tail-coats are Frenchmen, beyond the vestige of Arnold-Bennettism, or the hectic nights of Kipps. If the green peas run away from your forks, he will not put you down as a "cad," not because Voltaire was a Frenchman, not because the Bastille was burnt in 1789, not because there is 'Liberte Egalite, Fraternite' inscribed on the coin that you give him for tip, but because it is a different civilization. From his vantage point in the corner he looks at the world passing by with different views about forks, spoons, about the Cathedral at Rheims, the music of Bizet, the great expectations generated by tuning of the instruments before the curtain opens at the Opera.

Assured of his ten per cent., of the final values which the civilized world in East or West has attached to French cookery and French wines, of the daily tribute that the world pays to his food and wines, he has a few surprises, and his life is denuded of adventures. He serves even Red Indians in feathers, leave alone Negroes from the broad breast of Africa, from the wide sandy shores of the Sahara, from the Gold Coast, Negroes of the French salons, Negresses whose figures are like the goddesses of Greece, models of French artists, Chinese of the Sarbonne, Japanese from Tokio, all those pale, Latin, mulatto types from Chile, Peru, from Rio de Janeiro, from Rio Grande del Norde from where the songs come, including, of course, Mohanlal Chandulal Desai of Rue Chateaudun, dealer in pearls.

Pearls from Ceylon, from Persia, from Malabar, exported to Europe since the dawn of civilization in the Mediterranean. Pearl merchants, Arabs, Persians, Hindus (Les Hindus), Mahomedans still gather together, as they must have gathered in Baghdad, Bokhara and Samarkand. In the evening they meet in a small cafe called Cafe de Provenze. The French are the Persians of the West.

Without pure wine I cannot live a day,
Without a cup my body's strength gives away,
I am that moment's slave when Saqi cries
"Have one more cup," and I cannot obey.

The moustachioed Garcon is not Saqi, but in the depths of Provence, in the glades of Champagne there are rough men who give you wines as sweet as those of Shiraz, and songs as melodious as our own.

He Is Rarely Communicative

So the Garcon lives in a city where he has few surprises, where Bohemianism is not a pose, where one part of the Cafe is French, the other is the audience and spectators, specially in the Latin Quarter on the left side of the river. The Garcon has a way of coming at a standstill after a period of immense activity. He is rarely communicative, slightly blase, speaks only French, unlike his German confrere, who knows at least three languages, has a distinguished air, recommends French wines, talks ultra-nationalist politics, is happy when an Auslander (foreigner), praises anything that is German, bows to the Baron in Turgarten Hoff, wishes his early disappearance from God's own green and beautiful Fatherland, after he has helped him to wear the coat, after the worthy Baron has left, with a stiff acknowledgment of his bow. You can't call him keiner (waiter), after the war, he is Herr Ober, which means Overlord. He has a weakness for French Dishes, even when his restaurants are verboten for French or Belgians. He talks English, he loves Germany, he loves India, and has a few bright, unadulterated natural views on the Indian problem. Of course, he was in the War. He won't like you if you go and behave like a rotter, like those men who made money during the war or who took a bad advantage of the exchange. He is more jovial, has travelled much more than the garcons of Paris and likes to speak other languages than his own. He collects stamps. he draws your attention to "Pilau" in the menu, to his "ganz gebratten." to his "games." He likes to see you happy, the 'maitre d'hote' of the German restaurants is really a cosmopolitan; the music, of course, is great.

The English Waiter

The English waiter has the characteristics of his race. He serves only in the better class restaurants of England. His presence is not felt in the popular resorts. His womenfolk do the job there. The English waiter is undoubtedly not so good as our Goanese waiters of the better class. Even on the boats they have to give place to our Goanese friends in the first-class dining rooms. He has a sense of tips, wears the tail-coat like a star. Of course, his experience is limited to England. And, as the world knows, England is not a land of great restaurants or Cafe's. He is essentially a provincial. There is a difference between valet (vale) and valet. between My Man Jeeves, who is an English Institution and Garcon, which is a French Institution. But peace to such analyses. There is the Garcon, and there is a large variety from the menu. Make yourself merry, because to-morrow we die.

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Women Workers In Nazi Germany

State Seeks Their Elimination From All Employment Not Corresponding To Their Physical Capacity And Ability

(From A Correspondent)

A publication, arising from the statistical inquiry into the number of women active in German industries, appeared recently in the German Press. It can be adduced from these statistics that, as compared with 16.1 million men in employment, there are something like 1.3 million women, of which number, only 2.8 million are industrial workers. There is no need to emphasise the importance of women's work today. The struggle over the right and recognition of their work gave rise to a thorough examination of the subject last year. The State has conferred upon women the right to work in employment for which they are fitted, and has also fully acknowledged their efficiency.

This recognition of the collaboration of woman on the other hand co-exists with the equally firm demand to eliminate women from all employment not corresponding to their physical capacity and ability. For, before woman's duty to industry comes her duty as wife and mother within the family. That is especially true for work in industrial employment. Instigated by the German "Arbeitsfront" (National Trade Union), the Reich Ministry of Labour has recently published several decrees which deal with the prohibition of labour and industrial routine work not suitable for women. In this connection it is interesting to observe what protective measures have already been made for women in employment during the past years.

VACATION FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

The Women's Department of the "German Labour Front" has gained especial merit in this connection: at the moment there are 5.5 million industrially employed women under its immediate charge. Its main purpose includes the elimination of heavy work as well as the improvement of employment conditions and recreation institutions. For the latter the NSG "Kraft durch Freude" Organisation plays a decisive role. Following statistics given in March this year 44 per cent. of those travelling by means of "Kraft durch Freude" were women, and 15 per cent were women employed industrially. In 1935 alone 2.3 million women took part in the "Kraft durch Freude" sport-instructional courses.

Since the vacation-leave for women industrial workers is still rather inadequate, the inauguration of relief work by girl students who undertake to work for several weeks without pay in place of women workers, has met with great approval. Almost 15,000 work days have been already accomplished by students since the introduction of this scheme.

NO HEAVY WORK FOR WOMEN.

Amongst the measures concerning prohibition of heavy work for women, that with the most incisive effect relates to the stone—and clay—industry. For instance, no more women will be admitted to the tiling industry; moreover, only those women are allowed to continue in this work who have long been accustomed to it. In some places, for instance in Saxony, women's pay has been assimilated to that received by men, which has always been higher up till now, so that eventually, industrial managers will lose all incentive to employ women workers. The Minister of Labour has instructed the employment agencies to forbid the supporting of unsuitable work in the ceramic industries to women, and here special emphasis is laid on the prohibition for women of carrying burdens weighing more than 15 Kg. The employment agencies, upon the instigation of the "German Labour Front," are further commissioned to direct their attention to the employment of women in Sweetmeat factories. Here above all is the occupation of women with transport work in rooms with high temperature forbidden.

In the mining industry too, the employment of women is almost entirely eliminated. It has completely disappeared in the Ruhr territory: only in Silesia there is still a considerable number of women employed above ground. In the shoemaker's trade, women under 21 are prohibited in future from working regularly on shoe machines. In the canning industry an alleviation has been introduced insofar as that women may only be employed at canning machines with foot gear when they can sit at their work; in all other cases this occupation is forbidden. Noteworthy results were also possible in the metal industries, for in almost 20 per cent of all the factories the women could be transferred to easier and healthier positions.

Pregnant women can, as is known, cease work six weeks before confinement without entailing the loss of their jobs, and are also entitled to remain away for six weeks after that date. The "National-sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt" (National Socialist Welfare Organisation) affords in such cases a supplement in the form of cash foodstuffs and babies' accessories, etc., from the "Mother and Child" Relief Fund.

The measures described here provide only a comparatively small portion of the protective laws now issued for working women. Problems to be solved are still excessive.

WOMEN SUPERVISOR OF INDUSTRY.

At the beginning of this year a larger number of social women supervisors in industries were introduced in order that they might now undertake immediate charge of the women workers in the industries themselves in relation to these legal measures. The function of these supervisors is aimed at providing the industrial manager and the advisory council with the assistance of a woman, educated in the practical and social aspects of labour, who will atttend to the well-being of the employees, and who will, and this is important, bring about a closer contact between the woman worker and her employer.

The practical work of these women begins with a period served as industrial worker, being preceded by a thorough training course. After that training period their social tasks will be their sole occupation.

Naturally the cultural needs of the women in employment will also be attended to. The new "Industrial Women's Group" (Frauenw erkgruppen) amongst women employees, now being formed in every industrial plant, has the task of so arranging the spare time of these employees as to be of cultural benefit.

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"Britain Will Not Scuttle From The Mediterranean"

British Lives Depend On It

(By Lord Strabolgi)

It seems strange that Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, should have found it necessary to state publicly that we have "no intention from scuttling from the Mediterranean"; but it is as well that this should have come from a Cabinet Minister.

Many ill-informed persons have been stating recently that Britain is "finished" as a Mediterranean Power". They might just as well pretend that we are "finished" as a World Power.

Let us see what the Mediterranean means to Britain. Through it passes one of the most important routes of the world for shipping and commerce. On shipping and commerce our mighty prestige and wealth have been built up. If during the last three centuries we had not become a sea power, in the wide sense of the word, we could never have developed our great manufacturing industries or acquired our Empire with its important raw materials and markets.

Our islands are not rich in natural resources, with the exception of coal and iron and we would to-day be a small nation, ranking with the Scandinavian States in importance and only able to maintain a much smaller population.

Importance Of Trade Route

For nearly three centuries the statesmen and leaders of Britain have thought it necessary to maintain a foothold in the Mediterranean, not for the purpose of dominating over its peoples, but solely in order that our merchants and traders could carry on their commerce there. We couldn't have been wrong all the time.

And now the importance of the Mediterranean trade routes has been greatly increased through the cutting of the Suez canal. Then the middle Sea, as it is called, was a land-locked ocean, it was important enough because of the trade done with the various nations whose shores it washes. But now, in addition, through the Mediterranean passes the most direct and the shortest sea route from these islands to India, China, Australia, and New Zealand.

The coal trade to the Mediterranean countries alone is of great importance.

As I write these words, negotiations are in progress between the Board of Trade and the Italian Government for the resumption of trade with Italy. We send great quantities of coal to the other Mediterranean countries also, and not only coal, but our manufacturers' goods and other products. In exchange we import important foodstuffs and raw materials and other goods which we need.

In the past we needed bases for our warships in the Mediterranean; so that our Navy could guard our trade against pirates. Piracy has been stamped out but without bases and a fleet in the Mediterranean our trade would be at the mercy of any aggressor Power who attempted to interfere with it.

If we have to send our shipping round the Cape of Good Hope to the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, the freight charges would go up and our commerce would suffer.

As I have already observed, this is no new policy, and the feigned indignation in the Italian newspapers at this re-statement of British policy is absurd.

How Britain Acquired Her Footholds

Our first entry into the Mediterranean was in the reign of the Merry Monarch Charles II. In 1662 that Prince was betrothed to a Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza. Part of her dowry included the Port and fortress of Tangier, on the southern side of the Straits of Gibraltar. At the same time Italy did not exist as a nation, and the Italian Peninsula was occupied by a number of small States hostile to each other and in the North was ruled by The Austrians.

For the next quarter of a century we put forth great efforts to hold Tangier against the Moors, and only abandoned it in an economy wave in 1684. Fortunately, we captured Gibraltar by surprise in 1704 and have held it ever since; and this has given us a firm footing in the Western Mediterranean. Nevertheless, we needed bases further inside the Straits and we occupied the magnificent harbour of Port Mahon in the island of Minorca off the East Coast of Spain in 1708, and held it until 1756.

It was captured then by the French, after a siege; and for failing to relieve it, the unfortunate Admiral Byng was court martialled and shot on his own quarter-deck.

In the Napoleonic Wars we had no great bases in the Mediterranean until we ejected the French from Malta in 1814, and we have held it ever since. In Nelson's campaigns in the Mediterranean we had to rely on the good will of our Neapolitan allies, and use their harbours in Southern Italy.

In 1815 we took the island and harbours of Corfu at the entrance to the Adriatic, a position of great strategic importance, but we gave it back in 1864 as a gesture of goodwill to the newly liberated Greek nation.

When in 1923 Signor Mussolini attacked Greece and tried to seize Corfu we resisted and resisted successfully. Ever since the project of cutting the Suez Canal, we have insisted on a strong influence in Egypt, so that no hostile Power could acquire a footing there and threaten this important artery of trade.

We have signed a Treaty of Alliance with Egypt this year with safeguards for the canal and the use of the seaport of Alexandria. And, to complete the picture we acquired the island of Cyprus in the Levant in 1878 and have held it ever since.

Vital To British Navy

During all these troubled centuries we were not acquiring these footholds in the Mediterranean as health resorts. We needed them because they were vital to the British Navy and its tasks of guarding British commerce.

The fact that there has been a growth in the power and importance of the air makes no difference to the main problem except that we must be prepared to guard our shipping in times of trouble not only against hostile ships but against hostile aircraft as well.

This, then, is the picture. In the Western Mediterranean we hold Gibraltar, in the centre Malta, in the East Cyprus, and we have a right to use the Egyptians harbours. Finally, we hold the Mandate for Palestine which guards the other side of the Suez Canal, and in Palestine is the excellent harbour of Haifa, of growing commercial and naval importance, and also the seaward end of the oil pipe line across the Desert from the Iraq oilfields.

Our interests, therefore, are immense.

Signor Mussolini, in his more exalted moments talks of turning the Mediterranean into an Italian lake. There has been propaganda going on for years declaring that Malta should belong to Italy. I spent a very happy time in Malta during my sailoring days when I was serving with the Mediterranean Fleet—and whatever else the Maltese are they are not pro-Italian. They are a distinct race speaking their own language, and are thoroughly loyal to the British connection, despite all the efforts and money of the Italian propogandists.

It is true that Malta is more vulnerable than it was, as it is only six miles, flying from the Italian Aerodromes in Sicily; but the problem of defending Malta as a naval port is the same as that of defending any other naval base.

We have to strengthen its own air defences, and we shall have to provide protection, probably by means of concrete shelters, for naval ships undergoing repair there.

Cinderella Of British Empire

But what is needed is the development of Cyprus. This beautiful island has been the Cinderella of the British Empire. It has a fine climate and a fertile soil but it is deficient in harbours. It would be well worth while improving one of the existing harbours probably Famagusta, and making it into a first-class naval and commercial port.

There remains Gibraltar. Under the old conditions the fortress was practically impregnable. I was Assistant Chief of Staff there during a very critical period of the war, and was familiar with its wonderful defences; and I still believe it would be impossible to take Gibraltar by direct assault.

But if we were ever involved in war and Spain was hostile, the value of the harbour would be much diminished for naval purposes because it is within the range of the artillery fire from the Spanish mainland. On the other hand, the Spaniards would think twice of quarelling with us because with a strong Fleet we could blockade all the Spanish ports. And if they attacked Gibraltar we could attack their sea coast town. Nevertheless the threat exists, as we knew quite well during the Great War, when at one time there was a strong movement in Spain to intervene on the side of Germany.

Whatever settlement comes out of the present tragedy in Spain, we as a nation, with our interests in the Mediterranean, are bound to resist to the utmost any attempt either by Germany or Italy to obtain territorial compensation whether in the Balearic Isles, Spanish Morocco, or anywhere else in the Western Mediterranean.

And, finally, it must be remembered that while we guard our own commerce from molestation in the Mediterranean, we also ensure the freedom of navigation to the shipping of other nations. And this is where the League of Nations comes in.

We have the right therefore to expect assistance from all other peaceably disposed States against aggression.

And it would be a very bad day for all peaceably inclined people including ourselves if we lost our influence and powers of defence in the Mediterranean Sea.

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Protecting The Author

International Convention To Watch Over Copyrights

(COMMUNICATED.)

It has long been an accepted fact that the writer, amongst all creative workers, has—with few exceptions—always had the hardest fight to earn his daily bread. The ordinary citizen sees in the impoverished garret almost an essential part of the life of a writer or artist just as he considers a fine mansion an inseparable trapping of the wealthy merchant. Even the most famous poets and composers could, for the most part, scarcely have lived upon what their work produced in the way of financial reward. The world, more especially in former years, accepted readily enough the work of art as a gift of price, but it has mostly forgotten the creator.

Modern printing, however, now prevents the entire ignoring of the claims of the writer. If his book sells at all, he is bound to receive some profit. Centuries ago, the intellectual worker could hope only to exist on the charity of some wealthy patron. Mozart, overtaken by an early death, did not leave even sufficient means to pay for a grave. Beethoven, Schubert, Wagner, Weber and many others, received ridiculous sums for their compositions. In order to live at all authors sold their writings for small cash sums, and saw how others reaped the benefits of their labours.

Copyrights and other protections are ideas of comparatively modern origin. Now there is also an international authors' association whose work is to regulate the relationship between authors and publishers, and which has done such admirable service. This international society includes all authors in four separate unions: theatre, musical production rights, musical gramophone and publishing rights and literature. The State Society for Musical Performances, for instance, possesses 3,000 German members and watches over the rights of 50,000 foreign composers and no fewer than 40,000 compositions. For example, any restaurant with an orchestra is compelled to pay a small contribution to the society for every performance of a musical work by a contemporary composer.

Italian Proposal

The Italian suggestion that a World Convention should be formed to watch over copyrights received considerable attention. This World Convention would then be a composition of the Berne Havanna and Monte Video conventions. Italy further suggested that the Congress should take steps to level some of the difficulties now existing in the way of money transfers. This was regarded highly desirable, in order to preserve, as far as possible, friendly cultural interestate relationships. The Berlin discussions also went into the question of disputes between authors and film companies, and a central committee is shortly to be appointed to settle such disputes. This committee will be the centre of an immense organisation, with offices in every country.

Dr. Goebbels, under whose patronage the Congress was held, made a remarkable speech at a banquet attended by Congress delegates from 15 different countries. He appealed to these delegates to try and get the decisions of the Congress protected by legislation in every country, so that they could be effectively enforced. The minister stated, with great warmth, that intellectual workers must be protected from exploitation and he did not think that legislators would be found to oppose this view in any country in the world.

SCHOOL YEARS REDUCED IN GERMANY

At a public gathering in Berlin, Dr. Ley, Leader of the Labour Front, and Dr. Rust, Reich Minister of Education outlined important questions with regard to education. Of outstanding interest was the announcement of Dr. Rust that from Easter 1937, the number of compulsory school years is to be reduced. Whereas at present the children after four years in the primary schools have 9 years secondary education, the total number of years to be spent at school has been fixed at 12.

NEW FROBENIUS EXPEDITION

Under the leadership of Dr. Leo Frobenius the Frankfurt Institute of Morphology is preparing a new scientific expedition which is to proceed to the Dutch Indies, the Dutch Guineas and the Melanesian Isles.

A "LIGHT TONE" ORGAN

A new Organ has recently been placed in the Berlin Philharmonic Hall. With the co-operation of the firm Telefunken, Herr Edwin Wele, of Freiburg, has succeeded in constructing an organ the working of which is based on a completely new tone system. Its outward appearance does not differ from that of a church organ and it can be played by any organist. The method of playing is varied only by the fact that, in the space of a few hours, all the tone producers can be changed for those of another register, so that the sound is completely new.

Unlike the electric organ of the Frenchmen Conpleux and Gifelet, which is served by hundreds of electron pipes, the tone production of the "light tone" organ is managed by the light electrical method used in the production of sound films. Circular rotating tone disks of glass are the purveyors of the sound, and the separate tones are photogiaphed. The pictures of the sounds are taken up either by means of pipes, or are constructed as basic tones. This method has made it possible to produce entirely new colour tones, by means of which the versatility of the organ is greatly increased. The "light tone" organ has the immense advantage that it never loses pitch, and that it can be set up at a distance from player and hearers alike.

AMERICA TO BUILD ZEPPELINS

The striking regularity with which the zeppelins perform their voyages from Germany to North and South America has led the Department of Commerce to place an order for the construction of two American airships. These are both to be placed, in partnership with Germany, in the service of the North Atlantic transport. For the present, the Government has demanded that the airship "Los Angeles" be made airworthy once more, so that the crews that are later to man the two new—and larger.—"Dirigibles."

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And sitting by desolate streams;
World losers and world forsakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams:
Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world for ever, it seems.

With Wonderful deathless ditties
We build up the world's great cities;
And out of a fabulous story
We fashion an empire's glory;
One man with a dream, at pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And three with a new song's measure
Can trample an empire down.

We, in the ages lying
In the buried past of the earth,
Built Nineveh with our sighing
And Babel itself with our mirth;
And o'erthrew them with prophesying
To the old of the new world's worth;
For each age is a dream that is dying,
Or one that is coming to birth.

ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

EUROPE'S DEBT TO ISLAM

Present-day nations of Europe forget that, had it not been for the high culture, civilisation and intellectual and social splendour of the Arabs, Europe would, to this day, have remained sunk in darkness of ignorance.

"..... the attitude of Europe towards Islam should be one of eternal gratitude, instead of base ingratitude and forgetfulness. Never to this day has Europe acknowledged in an honest and wholehearted manner the great and everlasting debt she owes to Islamic culture and civilization. Only in a lukewarm and perfunctory way has she recognized that when, during the Dark Ages, her people were sunk in feudalism and ignorance, Muslim civilization under the Arabs reached a high standard of social and scientific splendour, that kept alive the flickering embers of European society from utter decadence (writes Major A. G. Leonard in his work "Islam: Her Moral and Spiritual Value.")

Do not we, who now consider ourselves on the topmost pinnacle ever reached by culture and civilization, recognize that had it not been for the high culture, the civilization and intellectual as well as social splendour of the Arabs, and to the soundness of their school system, Europe would to this day have remained sunk in the darkness of ignorance? Have we forgotten that the Mahomedan maxim was that, "the real learning of a man is of more public importance than any particular religious opinions he may entertain"—that Muslim liberality was in striking contrast with the then intolerant state of Europe? Have we forgotten that the Khalifat arose in the most degenerate period of Rome and Persia, also that the greater part of Europe lay under the dark cloud of barbarism. Does the magnificent valour of the Arabs, inspired as it was by a theism as lofty as it was pure, not appeal to us?

Does not the moderation and comparative toleration shown by them to the conquered, notwithstanding the fierce and burning ardour to regenerate mankind that impelled them onwards to conquest, also appeal to us? Especially when we consider that in Christendom as it was then constituted, extortion, tyranny and imperial centralization, combining with ecclesiastical despotism and persecution, had practically extinguished patriotism, by substituting in its place a schismatic and degenerate church.

Is it not obvious that in her outlook on Islam, Europe has overlooked her own Dark Ages—that awful period of intellectual oblivion which commenced with the decline of classical learning subsequent to the establishment of the barbarians in Europe in the fifth century, and continued down to the Renaissance, i.e. towards the end of the fourteenth century? Is it too not evident that she has lost all recollection of the torn and disturbed state of Christendom even in the middle of the fifteenth century when the Renaissance was in full swing, or had at least run half its course?

Splendid Contribution Of Arabian Scholars

Is it possible that Europe is unmindful of and has the ingratitude to ignore, the splendid services of the scientists and philosophers of Arabia? Are the names of Assamh, Abu Othman, Alberuni, Albeithar, Abu Ali Ibn Sina (Avicena), the great physician and philosopher, Ibn Rushd (Averroes) of Cordova, the chief commentator on Aristotle, Ibn Bajja (Avempace) besides a host of others, but dead letters? Is the great work that they have done, and the fame they have left behind them in their books, to be consigned to the limbo of oblivion, by an ungrateful because antipathetic Europe? Does the work of Alhazem, author of optical treatises, who understood the weight of the air, corrected the Greek misconception or theory of vision and determined the function of the retina, count for nothing? Do we owe no tribute to a great thinker such as Ghazali, who in making his attempts to detach himself from his youthful opinions says: "I said to myself, my aim is simply to know the truth of things, consequently it is indispensable for me to ascertain what is knowledge?" It cannot be that already we have lost sight of the amazing intellectual activity of the Muslim world, during the earlier part of the "Abbasid" period more especially? It cannot be that we have quite forgotten the irrecoverable loss that was inflicted on Arabian literature and on the world at large by the wanton destruction of thousands of books that was prompted by Christian bigotry and fanaticism? Yet most assuredly obligations such as these are far too sacred to lie much longer hidden! Let Europe—Christendom rather—confess and acknowledge her fault. Let her proclaim aloud to her own ignorant masses, and to the world at large the ingratitude she has displayed, and the eternal debt she owes to the Islam she now no longer despises. Open confession such as this can wipe off the black stain which has for so long besmirched her fair fame. Only through magnanimity such as this can she claim redemption. For she must surely know that "injustice founded or religious rancour and national conceit cannot be perpetrated for ever."

Duty Of Great Britain And France

In Europe's own interest it would in the end repay her statesmen to treat the world of Islam with greater sympathy and toleration also with but ordinary justice. These remarks apply more forcibly of course to Great Britain and France. From the standpoint of the highest statesmanship, these two states should utilize the power they possess towards the attainment of this wise and politic object. Instead of permitting any such impolitic measures (as e.g. those made by Christian missionaries to proselytize) they should, by every means lies within their power, advance, encourage, and stimulate the work of Islam in its own proper and legitimate sphere of influence. Reflection will remind them that intolerance or persecution in any form, as the history of Christianity itself proves, always aided, but never deterred, the development of any creed. These facts alone ought to recommend the study of Islam to all British statesmen. But in addition, I would point out to them one feature that is worth looking into. That is, that the same blend of materialism and spirit, the same desire for unity, cohesion and construction, which characterized Mohammed's efforts, have operated also in the building up of the British Empire. It is practically out of these forces but under different aspects and conditions of social and physical environment, that England has expanded into Greater Britain. Given the same conditions and environment, and the same vigorous people, and there is no knowing what the true spirit and fervour of Islam might not have effected. Remember that the soul of Islam, as the Prophet left it, did not lack in spiritual stamina. The lack of it has been in her disciples, who have found it difficult to live up to the rigid standard that was set them by their Lord and Master.—"Genuine Islam."

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"ROME OF THE EAST"

Slumbering Glories Of Old Goa

(By Thomas J. Coutinho)

This charming and hilly district is surrounded on the western side by a littoral landscape which appears alluring in its cloak of green verdure; on its other boundaries it encounters the frontiers of British India and some Indian States. Lovely hills and dales, sublime mountain peaks, and bewitching valleys add to the splendour of its golden sunset when a silent prayer spontaneously emanates from the heart of the observer. Dame Nature, never elsewhere looks more seductive than in these mountainous spots. White edifices look like brilliant jewels set in a crown of some green metal.

Azure skies, and red soil covered with green herbs augment the charm of its intrinsic beauty. Palms which stand like tacit sentinels on guard duty afford a spectacle to watch. Wild plant life and natural afforestations enhance the enchanting beauty of its vegetation.

Unrivalled Prosperity

Slumbering Old Goa speaks volumes of its heydays as the seat of a quondam mighty Empire, which its supine conquerors have left to decay. It appears to have a penchant to flaunt the heritage which the discoverer Vasco de Gama bestowed upon it after his famous voyage round the Cape in 1498. Under the Portuguese, Goa attained a pitch of prosperity and luxury unrivalled even in the gorgeous East. A Dutch tourist in 1583 published an account of his oriental peregrinations, and his picture of Goa is dazzling in the extreme. The city is described as the largest, finest, and the most magnificent churches, convents and monasteries, the title "Rome of the East" conferred upon it by a traveller of wide repute is undoubtedly justified. The place, though blended with a promiscuity of Occidental, Hindu and Muslim civilizations has established a halcyon liaison between the East and the West.

There are several ancient Hindu shrines of worship in Goa. At Ponda, Priola and various other places, the Saraswat Brahmins have their Deities, where they go annually on pilgrimages.

The Calangute beach is noted for sea-bathing and summer cabarets and kiosks. Its salubrious climate attracts crowds of holiday merry-makers.

There are different modes of access to Goa, the best being the sea-route. The fastest is the Tata Air Service which operates between Bombay and Trivandrum. Mail 'planes halt at the Vasso aerodrome between their journeys up and down. There are now three steamship companies whose steamers ply between Bombay and Panjim. During the monsoon, however, the steamer and air traffic is suspended, though cargo vessels touch Mormugao and the only alternative is the railway line which links Goa to the Poona-Bangalore route of the M. S. M. Railway.

Built in 1647, in architectural imitation of St. Peter's Basilica at Rome. Has a subterranean vault where the embalmed corpses of Archbishops and Viceroys were preserved.

Closer view of St. Cajetan's Convent: The exterior is in Corinthian Style. The interior is Mosaic Corinthian.

Built in 1541: College attached to it, had at one time 3,000 students under the Jesuits. Nearly everyone studied gratis and almost all the languages of the East were taught.

In India. The churches and public buildings even now display their past pomp by their dilapidating ruins. Old Goa's greatness was ephemeral. The Portuguese despite business ability and military efficiency, were deprived of their Eastern trade by the intrepid Dutch, who also wrested from them their best possessions. With the decline of the Portuguese Empire the magnificence of Goa waned. A virulent fever which took the form of an endemic epidemic caused havoc. So the Viceroy was compelled to transfer his residence to Panjim or Nova Goa in 1758. This place has since remained the Capital. The old city has never recovered from the catastrophe which reduced it to its present somnolent state.

Mediaeval Atmosphere

To the Westerner who is on a tour of the East, the country must look rather strange in its appearance. It resembles a provincial town of Southern Europe. Its building are neither of the bungalow type nor of the typical-indigenous style of India. It is reminiscent of Mediaeval Europe and what with the large number of ancient

OXFORD BLUE TURNS BOXING "PRO."

R. H. S. Clouston, captain of Oxford University Boxing Club in 1934, has decided to turn professional and has placed himself under the management of Mr. Victor Berliner, of the Ring. His first fight will be in London.

Clouston is 24 and one of the best heavy-weight boxers who ever represented Oxford. He was educated at Stowe and represented the Varsity against Cambridge in 1932-34. In 1933 he won the Universities' and Hospitals' championship, but two years ago was beaten in the Amateur Championships at Royal Albert Hall by R. Hearns, of the Dublin Civic Guard.

Gas Masks For Bees

Gas masks for bees—not for individual bees, of course, but for hives—have been patented in Czechoslovakia says a message.

Experiments showed that hives exposed to chlorine lost 98 per cent. of the bees. When exposed to chloropicrin, all the bees perished.

Books & Their Writers

A BOOK ON MUGHAL HISTORY

A HANDBOOK OF MUGHAL HISTORY. By G. B. Ojha, B.A. (Hons.), Published by Ramnik P. Kothari, Balahanuman, Ahmedabad. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 204. Rs. 1-12-0.

The book under review is a handbook of Mughal history from 1526 to 1862, the year in which the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadurshah, breathed his last. It has been written "to meet the requirements of the student-world." It is neither exhaustive nor cumbersome, but presents "a lucid and easy outline of the course" to be covered in Mughal period by the students for their examination.

History should be written on national lines and as far as possible no sectarian views should be allowed to enter the head of the writer. Judging from this viewpoint it is gratifying to see that the author, Mr. Ojha, has, to a very great extent, acquitted himself well and in each case he has tried his best to do justice to the great Mughal emperors. He has also made use of the original sources, evidently through their English translations only, and this explains why he has been able to refute some of the charges levelled against Muslim kings. Jehangir's position, for instance, has also been made clear so far as Sher Afgan's murder is concerned. Several other mistakes have also been rectified in the book.

The writer has made a judicious use of the works on history written by such scholars as Smith, Lane-Poole and others. He has not blindly followed their views, but whenever an occasion arose, he has boldly differed from them and has maintained his independence of thought. In regard to the Taj Mahal, for example, he has rightly held that it is no more than a myth to attribute its construction to non-Indian inspiration or design.

The writer has been somewhat unjust in his general treatment of Aurangzebe, especially in so far as the war of succession and the employment of Hindus in his service are concerned. Had he made use of the latest researches on the subject or if he had at least gone through "Aurangzebe's Letters" compiled in two volumes by Prof. Najib Ashraf Khan of the I mail College, Andheri, or the late Maulana Shibli's work on "Alamgir," he would not have been so harsh upon him. We are not here to justify Aurangzebe's errors of judgment, but he should not be ruthlessly condemned for everything, real or imaginary.

His reference to Princess Zeb-un-Nisa's "diwan" is rather misleading. That Zeb-un-Nisa had a natural gift for composing poetry, is not denied. But the recent researches have proved that the present "diwan" which passes by the name of "Diwan-e-Makhfi," is not hers. In this connection Mr. Ojha's attention is invited to the illuminating series of articles which had appeared in the "Maarif" of Azamgarh several years ago on this very subject.

The book, on the whole, is very readable, thought-provoking and useful, and for this reason we would recommend it not only to the students but to the general public as well, for the latter are sure to derive much benefit from its perusal.

It is a pity that too many "typographical mistakes" have crept into the book. Our text-books should be free from such annoying mistakes. Better types may be used for the next edition and maps be added, to make the work still more useful.

SHABNAM.

Modern Educational Research Seeks

Art As A "Potent Force"

"ART AND CRAFT EDUCATION." Evans Bros., London.

Is there, in India, a national educational laboratory? Is there a place in this country where educational concepts, theories, principles and practice could be systematically and dispassionately, tested and applied or refected from the point of view essentially of national reconstruction? If there is in existence such an institution, it is not observable on the national horizon. It remains undiscerned in the welter of popularly current "progressive" thought and practice. The technical jargon picked up helter-skelter from pedagogic literature, mostly imported, is with incredible fidelity and elasticity employed to justify the educational practice of institutions whose objectives, if one can use such a rational term for them, remain often nebulous and, occasionally, flatly contradictory. One has only to study the utterances of the "educationists" who periodically announce and celebrate in conferences sonorous generalisations unjustifiable in actual practice or educational results in official, semi-official, non-official, religious, sectarian and sentimental institutions.

The Child Is Pet Excuse

The child is the pet and, perhaps, the most profitable excuse for the innumerable fashionable vagaries in education. A shrewd observer, a non-Indian scholar and man of affairs familiar to Indian homes, used to say that the Indian parent knows how to fondle the child but rarely, if ever, how to educate it. The indictment is further justified when the school teacher joins, as he does now, the parent in the "homely" anaemic game. The child, as child, is deified and worshipped and, thus, victimised. But it is neither understood nor practically guided as a potential citizen or the builder and defender of the nation's future. The reason is simple. The child is an "educational" unit, a plant for educational speculations uncontrolled by any common measure or standard of national growth, unguided by any consideration of common national soil, national environment or aspirations. I shall not detail the diversity of fashionable methods imported wholesale by Indian "educationists" or repeated wholesale by sectarian or national sentimentalists who, all of them, conspire to consider the child as the legitimate victim of their benevolent attention. It is enough to indicate that current educational thought and practice treat of the roots, the child seedlings independently of or rather

(Continued on page 14)

The Heart Of A Gopi

Brindaban Lives Again In Raihana Tyabji's Pages

THE HEART OF A GOPI: By Raihana Tyabji. Published by Navjivan Karyalaya, Princess St. Bombay 2 (and Navjivan Karyalaya, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad). Cloth-bound, price Re. 1-8.

This book is, in a way, a remarkable work. Miss Tyabji, the author, who bears an illustrious name, being the daughter of the late Mr. Abbas Tyabji, the G.O.M. of Gujerat, describes, in a preface to the book, the strange manner in which she came to write it. Some time in 1926, she says, she suddenly felt a tremendous, an irresistible urge to write—'something about Shri Krishna.' "I knew nothing about Him, save what singing Bhajans had taught me. Since childhood the name 'Krishna' had had a strange fascination for me, and my own instinctive interpretations of the Bhajans I sang, had created for me a Personality, which I deeply loved and reverenced. But—write about Him? That was unthinkable! And yet, here was this urge, and what was I going to do about it? I sat at my desk with sheets of foolscap and poised pen, and the story of Sharmila came pouring out at the end of it almost faster than the ink could flow. For three days I was literally possessed. And so was the heart of a Gopi, revealed to my own astonished and enraptured gaze—enraptured, because the revelation of that heart brought with it the revelation of Krishna's..... During the three days that it took to write I had a distinct sensation of being possessed by some force outside myself, and of being compelled to write even in spite of myself. I cannot explain this. I can only state the thing as I experienced it. This weird feeling was intensified by the fact that there were things in this story which I could not understand—which, at the time itself, I could only dimly apprehend."

The story of "Sharmila," the Gopi of Miss Tyabji's reverie, is no regular story, but is merely in the form of a few pages from the daily life, such as it could have been, of one of the idealised milk-maids of Gokul and Brindaban, the playmates and lovers of Krishna as depicted in the Harivamsha and the Bhagawat, and in the passionate songs of Mirabai and other devotees of the 'Divine Cowherd.' Indeed, in the vividly descriptive pages of Miss Tyabji's book, the moonlit glades and river-banks of Brindaban and Gokul become once more animated as of old and are

(Continued on page 14)

"MERI KAHANI"

Urdu Translation Of Jawaharlal's Autobiography

"MERI KAHANI" (Urdu Translation in two volumes of President Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography), Published By Jamia Book Depot, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. Price (both volumes) Rs. 4.

The Jamia Book Depot deserves congratulations for so promptly publishing an Urdu translation of President Jawaharlal's momentous Autobiography. Thus it has stolen a march over publishers who are working on translations into other Indian languages. The Urdu translation, moreover, has all that simple beauty of style which distinguishes the original book and has the same vigour and freshness. Of the rendering of the translation one can easily say that it is as perfectly done as was Doctor Abid Husain's translation of Mahatma Gandhi's "My Experiments With Truth" which was acknowledged to be the finest translation of any book into Urdu.

The book itself needs no introduction. To those who wish to get acquainted with the mind of the present President of the Congress, who next to Gandhiji is the greatest force in Indian politics, a study of this book is indispensable. The translation brings this great book within the reach of the vast Urdu-knowing public and we have no doubt it will have a large and ready sale.

The get up of the book leaves nothing to be desired. Both the volumes are draped in an attractive scheme of national flag colours and are profusely illustrated. The price which is only Rs. 4 for both volumes is astoundingly low for such an excellent production.

The book is locally available at Ajmal Press, near J. J. Hospital.

K. A. A.

LIBERALISM IN EUROPE

THE RISE OF EUROPEAN LIBERALISM. By Harold J. Laski. (Allen & Unwin: London. 7sh. 6d.).

Professor Laski's new volume is a very interesting and timely publication. His book on the rise of Liberalism in Europe comes at a time when Liberalism in Europe has been getting on the decline. And the book suggests such a decline as inherent in the structure of Liberalism as raised and maintained in Europe in the period from the 15th to the 19th century. Professor Laski traces the course of the development of Liberalism in this period in different countries in Europe, marked by the ascendency of the status of contract in place of the old one of birth. Without undermining the progressive role assumed by Liberalism in many ways and departments, he stresses the shortcomings of the basis of the new status of contract from the economic point of view, as carrying the seeds of the decline of Liberalism, seen as a progressive factor for long, with the pressing of new currents. In the course of his survey, Laski covers a wide field and comments on the attitudes of leading political philosophers of the period from Machiavelli to Voltaire. Professor Laski's volume is a valuable contribution to modern political literature deserving to be read and re-read.

A. C. N.

LINGO OF THE AIR

A Glossary Of Quaint Terms In Use Among Aviators

Strange words ride the skies.

And when the pilots come down, queer phrases, hard-clipped abbreviations echo in the hangar and on the field. For aviation, perhaps more than any other comparable industry, has an argot of its own, writes Albert D. Hughes, Aviation Editor of "The Christian Science Monitor."

"Ground flying" is what the pilot calls the gentle art of conversation. It may start in Newark and continue in Kansas City. But it's never ended. And so, by way of interpretation, we pick it up in the middle:

"Why, listen, pilot! I remember the time I ran low in the Dakotas. I picked a spot after dragging the field and when I was about to sit her down I discovered boulders in the daisies. I opened her up but I couldn't climb out. When I dropped in, the bus caught her right tip on a rock. I groundlooped but not bad enough to send her into the shop."

ALL IN DICTIONARY.

The words are all in the dictionary, but the pilots don't always use them that way. Running out of gasoline is to "run low." But give them credit. When they say Dakotas, they mean Dakotas. And any field is called "the daisies" and "dragging it" is to fly low for a quick inspection.

So the conversation goes on, with the pilot using "bus" for his plane and "right tip" for what an engineer would describe as the "leading edge of the right wing." A groundloop is what happens to the plane when the edge of one wing is caught and it whips around in a circle. And the "shop"—with final recognition of the prerogative of the unabridged dictionary—is the machine shop where repairs are made.

Fortified with such knowledge one might stroll into an airline operation office prepared to joust conversationally with the traffic men only to be greeted with something like this:

"Just got dispatch on Trip 5."

"Fine. What's she got?"

"One Elko, two Renos and five Friscos. By the way, have you got the weather?

WILL BE BUMPY.

"Yes. CAVU until we cross the hump and then he says it will get pretty bumpy with some overcast."

What the traffic man means is that he has just gotten an account of the passengers aboard a plane which is either on its way into the field or preparing to depart. If the departure point is Salt Lake City, for instance, one passenger will get off at Elko, Nev., two at Reno, Nev., and five at San Francisco.

The pilot, answering the weather question, reports that "ceiling and visibility are unlimited (sent CAVU to save time) until the plane crosses the Sierra Mountains when the trip will encounter some rough weather with cloudiness. The "hump" is usually the Rocky Mountains or any mountain range that may lay athwart an aviator's course.

Another branch of aviation language is disclosed in a conversation between two stewardesses, those charming young ladies who greet you on a flight, check your tickets, serve you meals, point out whatever sights there be and otherwise make air travel enjoyable.

TOSSED BY CONSOLIDATION.

It ran something like this:

"Hello, Smithers, what brought you into this port?"

"Oh, I got tossed when they consolidated and I'm waiting for a ferry."

A strictly business conversation, this Smithers might be Smith, Jones, or any other surname for the stewardesses almost universally avoid first names. Miss Smithers' arrival was due to the fact that her "run" or flight ended when two light passenger loads were combined into one ship. This left the extra stewardess waiting to return to her base port either as a passenger on a regular trip or on an "extra" flight.

The following vocabulary will emphasize some of the differences in language of various branches of aviation. Some of it has been acquired from the World War and military circles, some of it springs from the machine shop while some comes from the pilots' own experiences and training.

AVIATION GLOSSARY.

Ace—An aviator who brought down five or more enemy planes during the World War.

Aileron—A control surface on the rear edge of an airplane wing to cause the plane to turn on its longitudinal axis.

Airfoil—Any curved or flat surface on an airplane designed to obtain reaction from the air through which it moves.

Airline course—Established route through the air designated by light beacons and radio stations.

Altimeter—An aneroid barometer which measures the height above ground.

Bail out—To leave a plane by parachute.

Bank—To turn sharply and sidewise in a plane.

Barnstorm—To fly about from town to town taking passengers up for a small sum.

Barrell roll—A complete revolution by a plane about its longitudinal axis maintaining forward flight at the same time.

Beam course—The aerial "highway" laid down by a radio beam station.

Bucking a head wind—Flying through air moving in the opposite direction to the flight course.

Bump—An upward moving air disturbance.

Can—Cylinder of airplane engine.

Canceled out—a flight postponed by reason of weather or some other cause.

Ceiling—The absolute height to which a plane may ascend; also the top limit of visibility measured by the height of clouds.

Chock—Block under plane tires to keep craft stationary while loading or while engines are turning over.

Cockpit—Pilot's control compartment.

Cone—Cloth stocking which denotes wind direction; also called "sock," "stocking" and "pants leg."

Conk—Involuntary stopping of airplane motor.

Cowling—Covering over plane motor or wheels to reduce air resistance.

Crate—An airplane, usually an old one.

Cutting daisies—Flying low.

Cutting the gun—Shutting off the motor of a plane.

Dead stick landing—A landing with the motor dead.

Dive—Steep vertical descent.

Dope—Liquid used to shrink airplane fabric and make it tighten.

Dual instruction—Training in a plane with two sets of controls.

Flip flops—Stunting.

Flippers—The elevating rudders

Flying blind—Flying without any visual aid, or usually by means of instruments.

Flying boat—An airplane with a hull for descent on the water.

Flying circus—A barnstorming exhibition troupe.

Formation—A group flight or the figures into which it may arrange.

Geloppy—A large transport plane.

Gliping angle—The angle at which a plane may coast without power.

Ground school—Pedagogical and mechanical instruction in aviation.

Hedge hopping—Flying low.

Hop—An air ride, usually a short one.

Horsing down—Nosing a plane toward the earth.

Instrument flying—Dependence only upon the visual aids in a plane cabin for flight.

Iron compass—Railroad tracks followed as a guide.

Jenny—Wartime training plane.

Jugful—Radio order to hold a plane.

Kiwi—An aviator who flies little but talks much about his prowess.

Kick the rudder—To move the lateral control sharply with the foot, causing a plane to change its direction quickly.

Landing speed—Speed at which plane's wheels touch ground, a condition which is often artificially regulated.

Landing gear—Wheels, shock absorbers and undercarriage of plane, usually retractible in larger transport planes.

Loop—A backward circle in the air beginning at the bottom of the loop.

Milk route—A short feeder airline.

Nose over—Falling over of plane on its nose, usually after hitting an obstruction on field.

Overcast—Light clouds covering the sky.

Outside loop—Forward circle in the air beginning at top of loop; a manoeuver little performed except by expert fliers.

Over the hump—Crossing the Rocky or Sierra Nevada Mountains but used by pilots in crossing any large range of mountains on their course.

Pancake—To land with sufficient force to cause a plane to bounce like a rubber ball.

Pants—Streamlined covering over plane wheels.

Penguin—A practice apparatus for aviators; also an aviator who does not fly.

Prop—Propeller.

Prop wash—Draft behind plane created by propeller blades.

Pursuit—A small military plane designed as a fighting craft.

Radial Motor—Air-cooled engine with spoke-like cylinders.

Revs—Number of revolutions a minute of an airplane motor; as verb, to rev up, means to speed up motor.

Riding the beam—Flying along the regular aerial highway created by government radio beam station.

Safety belt—Belt to hold pilot in plane while stunting or in regular transport plane to keep passengers in seats while taking off or landing.

Side slip in—To approach a field diagonally to the true direction of flight.

Slipstream—Draft created by plane's passage through air.

Solo—To fly alone.

Spin—Spiral descent, usually involuntary.

Spot landing—Landing at a predetermined spot, usually in a contest.

Stall—To lose speed from any cause so as to bring a plane to a virtual standstill and unresponsive to controls.

Stalled over—To clear an obstruction barely.

Stunt—Acrobatic flying.

Taxi—To move a ship about on the field under its own power.

Tailspin—Same as spin and not tail first as usually construed

Tailwind—Wind moving with the direction of flight; 'good tailwinds" is a parting salutation for a fast and speedy journey.

Test pilot—aviator who flies new designs of airplanes or new models of regular factory production.

Test flight—Usually initial flight of new plane.

Ticking over—Engines turning at slow speed to warm them.

Turn the controls over—Giving over controls in plane to another pilot; usually in plane that has two sets of controls.

Visibility—Lateral distance which a pilot may see from the air.

Warm up—To run motors to operating temperature to guard against accidental stopping while taking off.

Whipstall—Falling off nose forward after bringing plane to stalling position.

Wide open—Motor throttled up to maximum speed.

Zero ceiling—Clouds, foggy or misty weather low enough upon field to prevent safe operation

Zero visibility—Lack of lateral vision in air.

Zero-zero—Combination of zero ceiling and visibility.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Ahmedabad Literary Picnic—Amusing Incidents—Kalelkar, Kallianji Or Dhruva—Parade Of Platitudes—Sir Chinubhai's Purchaser's Point Of View—Education Of The Purchaser—New Purchasers For New India—Sir Chinubhai's Pertinent Question—Art In Gujarat, Past And Present—The Appropriate Answer—Is Nearer Home—Gandhiji Disappoints Lieutenants—List Of Resolutions—Instructive Omission—Gujarati Homes And Periodicals—Indicative Of Snobbish Pretensions.

The Ahmedabad literary "Sammelan" picnic is over. Naturally, there have been many merry incidents associated with the week-end holiday. Nothing has been more amusing than some of the incidents associated with the "Art" Section of the "Sammelan" and more instructive than the random ways of some of the Gujarati journals, if not of Gujarati journalism. Syt. D. B. Kalelkar for months advertised as the president of the Section is not yet reported to have been part of the shinning cluster of sectional presidents who formed the pomp and pageantry of the Parishad. Dr. Hariprasad Desai who has been reported to have explained the art exhibition at the opening ceremony, is not reported to have explained its already widely noticed vagaries. The nomination of Syt. Kallianji C. Damji as one chosen for opening the exhibition was published days after Syt. Kallianji had informed the organisers of his unwillingness to accept the responsibility.

Superior Attitude

And, some of the Gujarati newspapers have thought it wiser not to publish. Syt. Kallianji's disclaimer. The opening ceremony performed at last by Acharya Sri Anand Shankar Dhruva, was the crowning episode of the "Sammelan" muddle. It is typical of the superior attitude towards art of the Parishad "Sammelan" that in the list of pious resolutions it passed science finds a place not art

Significant Phenomenon

In the elaborate enunciation of lofty views at the "Sammelan" art and artists are lectured at, not science. Probably, when science and scientists will be as wide-awake as some of the Gujarati writers and artists, they will also be lectured at by leisurely pandits and politicians and science will be omitted, as art has been omitted, as the subject of inconvenient "controversy" demanding time, knowledge and risky responsibility out of tune with the holiday mood and outlook of the literary week-end outing

Art Vagaries, Wish And Thought

It is a pity that one of such scholarly eminence and sobriety as Syt. Anand Shankar Dhruva should have permitted himself to serve as a cloak to screen the vagaries of the "art" Section of the "Sammelan." Syt. Dhruva has been reported to have observed that art was given great importance in literature. Was he referring to Gujarati literature? If he was, as he seemed to, he was referring to the wish that was father to the thought. Literature, art and music were not he observed, different Why was the "Art" Section organised? What was the precise meaning of the opening ceremony he performed? Surely, he knows that literature art and music have each of them their own peculiar medium distinct technique, structure and means of expression. If literature cannot be understood, much less appreciated and judged without the knowledge of the alphabets, the structure of words and the idioms peculiar to the language, art, certainly, cannot be understood much less judged without the knowledge of its medium, alphabets of form and colour and its idioms of rhythm, pattern and composition and music cannot be understood, judged or appreciated without a similar knowledge of the essentials of melody and harmony.

Not Welcome Attempt

Few of the honest workers for advancement of art and particularly of the high aspirations of the younger generation of artists in Gujarat will be tempted to agree with the eminent scholar that the exhibition of the "Sammelan" was, as he said, a welcome occasion. If he had cared to know the feelings of the Gujarati artists outside Ahmedabad he would have been less optimistic. He has, moreover, referred to the late Syt. Ranjitram Vavabhai, one of the pioneers of the Parishad, as one who was eager to unite art to literature to serve Gujarat, to recreate its self-respect and independence.

Art Shackled Its Values Perverted By Litterateurs

That is so, I know it from personal knowledge of the aspirations of that pioneer. His persuasive, informative, honest and unpretentious discussions about art and archaeology have remained vivid in my memory and have been one of the unforgettable sources of inspiration of the college days which grows as the days, years pass by. But Ranjitram would have been shocked to observe the shackles on art forged by the care-free organisers of the "Sammelan" and the glaringly obvious injustice inflicted on the Gujarati artists by those who have hitherto made themselves known less by knowledge of art heritage, conditions or artists in Gujarat than by feeble paraphrase and imitation and cheap propaganda of "arty" affairs outside Gujarat. The lofty attitude and superior platitudes towards art comes with ill-grace from pandits and politicians who have been as yet unemancipated from the petty meshes and entanglements of spellings and scripts, people who have shackled art in Gujarat, perverted its values for literary ambitions and standards.

The Purchaser Speaks

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, chairman of the reception committee of the literary "Sammelan," has, quite appropriately, enunciated his approach to literature and art from the consumers' or rather the purchasers' point of view. I leave the litterateurs to examine his statement as they view it. But it is essential that Sir Chinubhai's postulates, as a purchaser, applied to art and artists in Gujarat should be examined. For, it must not be forgotten that he was addressing the Gujarati "Sammelan" and the Gujarati public of art and letters. He was not enunciating his theories as an individual private purchaser, or may be, "patron." If I am not mistaken, he has a collection of modern paintings.

Is It Accident Or, Design?

Will he re-examine them and note the number, names and proportion of the Gujarati artists he has thus accommodated? If he finds, as I conjecture he might, their number, names and proportion is insignificant. Will he find out whether it is the outcome of accident or design? If it is the outcome of accident, will Sir Chinubhai, as a fair purchaser, see to it that such purchasing accidents do not recur?

Training And Education Of The Purchaser.

Speaking about the purchaser's point of view, Sir Chinubhai has not distinguished between the price and the value of the articles of purchase. It is only the educated or trained purchaser, who knows that distinction. Where is the intellectual agency in Gujarat, to offer that training and education? And, as Gandhiji reminded him on the occasion, there is a new class of purchaser or consumer, whose education has been sadly neglected and whose purchasing power needs remedy.

The Philistine Virtue.

Sir Chinubhai found, he remarked, no historic evidence to suggest that Gujarat or Ahmedabad were in the past immune from or rather insensitive to art or culture. That is so. Have Gujarat and Ahmedabad acquired, he asks with candid and courageous pertinence, the new philistine "virtue" in the present new age? With equal pertinence and logic he confesses that it is the achievement of modern Gujarati philistines. If he had proceeded further in his journey of discovery of that peculiarly Gujarati "virtue" he would have found amazing manifestations of the "snobbish pretensions" and sometimes vulgarity which distinguish the outlook of quite an appreciable number of Gujarati intellectuals and worse, more than incredible number of Gujarati homes. How was this virtue introduced, injected?

The Place of Origin—Ahmedabad.

How has it infected and almost perpetuated itself in every conceivable quarter of modern Gujarati culture? If Sir Chinubhai will dispassionately examine these questions he will find that the place of origin of the philistine "virtue" is pre-eminently Ahmedabad and the people who have offended against the art heritage of Gujarat at the present time are identically those Pandits and politicians, who to-day are found exhausting their sentimental lyrics and abstract rhetoric for entertaining the week-end mood of the literary "Sammelan," the essay-writing fraternity that have discounted knowledge of specific art objects or work in Gujarat and, built their reflected glory in the feeble attempt to do what others outside Gujarat do.

Pen, Not the Brush.

If he goes further and draws the logical conclusion, he will discover the artists nearer home, who have joined and humoured this literary community, passed off second-hand wares as "art" and used the pen to disguise with wordy tinsel what the pencil or the brush could not achieve. Sir Chinubhai will thus see that Ahmedabad has rather an unenviable record as a pioneer of this "new virtue" in Gujarat.

Gujarati Children And Homes.

If he is really eager to rebuild Gujarat's artistic prestige, he should see that the typical Gujarati snobbery which finds for Gujarati young men and women intellectuals and artists, and worse, for Gujarati children super-imposed attitudes and fashionable elegance in music, paintings, costumes, dance and art-crafts alien to the spirit, temper, heritage and environment of Gujarat does not find profitable prominence in Gujarati homes, periodicals and books.

Pioneer Gujarati Front Rank Artists.

Finally, if he is in earnest about art in Gujarat, he must not rest content until he secures justice and more than justice practical encouragement to the pioneer, front-rank Gujarati artists, whose works, not merely words, have been overlooked, if not sought to be entirely suppressed by Gujarati periodicals and litterateurs and neglected in Gujarati homes.

Quite Characteristic.

It is characteristic of the new Gujarati philistine "virtue" and literary snobbery that the artists, whose works reveal the artistic integrity and independence of Gujarat, should be those least known, if known at all, to Gujarat and that not a few of the artists who are popularly and fashionably applauded, should be those whose rhetoric and theories as well as works paraphrase and gramophone their secondhand ideas and immature mannerisms imported and propagated in Gujarat.

Hurried Courtesy Call.

Gandhiji's courtesy call, as he himself expressed it, at the "Sammelan" left him no time to examine the case of the Gujarati artists, who have protested against its "art" section. If he had, he would have been surprised to see that some of his literary lieutenants proposed to choke the work of Gujarati artists and even their unfettered existence with lofty words of personal philosophy. Gandhiji said that pictures needed no words. What would he say to his literary lieutenants who would substitute words for paintings? If he had time, I wish he had, he would, perhaps, have examined more fruitfully the place of visual instruction in villages, the method at once remedying the handicaps of illiteracy and of encouraging literacy.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS (contd.)

Modern Educational Research Seeks Art

(Continued from page 11)

unconscious of their nutritive requirements which alone can ultimately help them to stand and shoot straight towards their high aspirations as full grown, virile, men and women. The child is the biggest misfit in the machinery which specialises in manufacturing massive, wholesale, misfits for the country. The fact that the child is more decoratively set off and elegantly fondled with spectacular extras in the curriculum does not by any chance lessen the tragedy for those who see in the child's education no vestige of the educational guidance, social, economic, cultural or vocational, that would prepare its natural evolution and growth towards nationally fruitful citizenship.

Competent To Train And Supervise Art Instruction?

How many or rather how few of the "advanced" educationists in India have cared to examine or explain the educative possibilities, for instance, of art—of visual instruction combined with manual skill and alert perceptions? I know that drawing, painting, music, modelling and, in some institutions, dancing are receiving prominent attention. But is the attention as educatively helpful as it has been recently and noisily prominent? Are the drawing and dancing teachers, the musicians and the modellers they employ competent to grasp and direct along them the educational principles they are, presumably, believed to be practising? Are the directors of these educational institutions themselves competent to find and supervise such instructors? Have they studied the educational calibre and ideas of the instructor in art—painter, drawing teacher, musician, modeller or dance instructor? Is it not almost invariably true that they feel themselves satisfied with the mechanical attention of the instructor and worse than mechanical "arty" result of the young student? How often or rather how seldom have they discovered in child art fresh vision, honest expression, strength of initial response to environment and vital psychology?

Mechanical Copy And Abuse Of "Methods"

To them and to those entrusted with the education of the young I recommend "Art And Craft Education," a magazine "for all teachers of art and craft." But I recommend it with caution. It will be read or studied with little profit and great harm if they do not recognise, as the editor of the present journal recognises, that "a sound training in art and craft is now regarded as one of the most potent of forces in education." It is not to be used or rather copied and abused as the Montessori or Dalton "methods" and "projects" have been copied blindly and abused. For, art and craft is, as the journal pointedly observes, a matter of "doing" rather than "reading." It is meant "to suggest new points of view to the specialist; and to ensure successful results to the class teacher by presenting well-planned courses of instruction based upon the first-hand experiences of the contributors." But the "new points of view" and the "results" would be lost upon the Indian teacher and student if they do not themselves cultivate the special attention and the "first-hand experience" which the contributors to this journal will offer. Consequently, this new journal would be helpful in initiating and, in some way, supplementing their own art and educational investigations, experiment and research.

Helpful Record—First-Hand Experience

The journal is fully illustrated and colour, is of course, "an essential feature of the magazine." The contents and illustrations of the first number of the journal are practically helpful and meant to translate new developments in art and craft into "normal classroom practice." It is more particularly useful as a record of "actual examples of good contemporary school work." Imaginative painting, applique pictures, coiled basketry, experiments in colour, patterns, toy making, bookcrafts, wood and metal work, stencil printing, clothes and history, school portfolios and scrap books are some of the interesting topics touched in the journal.

A Clear Warning

I recommend the intelligent use and guidance of his journal, without any hesitation. I warn clearly against its abuse. For Indian schools and educational institutions have their own nationally distinct function and task to perform. They have to add by their own art and educational research, investigations and experiments with the national material, objectives and environment peculiar to them not merely to subtract from the journal.

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

A SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS 1918-1936. By R. Palme Dutt. (Gollancz: London. 5sh.).

At no time since the last Great War was the inter-dependence of affairs in different parts of the world so great as to-day. This implies a closer attention to international developments. R. Palme Dutt, known as author of several interesting political treatises, in his latest book, furnishes a useful compendium of dominant developments in the post-war era. His book is not merely a record of facts, but also a critical analysis of them and an estimate of tendencies. Dutt examines the currents making for unrest, treats the forces behind the enhanced war preparations and discusses the principal moves and regions of conflict. His reference to the colonial issue, often presented in quarters as a fight between "haves" and "have nots" in the popularly understood or accepted sense of these terms, deserves special attention, when the issue is much to the front and there is considerable loose thinking and writing about it. A sentimental attitude to the case of the so-styled "have nots" he indicates or holds can imply underlining of the idea of continuation of imperialistic domination in place of its liquidation. Dutt's volume for different facts and various references in it is of special value and interest to journalists and students of history.

A. C. N.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

The Heart Of A Gopi

(Continued from page 11)

made to hum and swish and sparkle with the music and dance and laughter and frolic as well as sighs of the Gopis and their beloved One.

In a way, Miss Tyabji's narrative may be viewed as a dramatisation in prose of the entrancing scenes which Mirabai, the Poetess, has conjured up with supreme skill in her immortal songs. Though apparently there is no laboured effort at dramatic denouement, still the author's purpose behind the various episodes of Sharmila's life recounted in the book, may be detected with little difficulty. It is, in the author's own words, "the revelation of God's way with a soul that is ripe for spiritual awakening.' But apart from this aspect of Miss Tyabji's work, even from the literary point of view alone, there are passages in her book which are of uncommon beauty. Here is one which will give the reader an idea of the author's power of weaving imagery. The Gopi is made to soliloquise as follows:—

"It is eight days since I came to Gokul, and now that old life with its pomps and ceremonies, its artificial gaiety and pleasures, is as a dream. Brindaban grows upon the spirit. It steals into the heart until one becomes its mirror, and one's soul responds to and echoes its colourful music. I thought at first the life would be dreary, and the daily tasks such hateful drudgery as I could never endure. But it is not so. The early morning bath at the Ghat, the gleaming pots of milk and dahi, the lowing of the cows, the tinkling of their bells mingling with the chiming of our anklets, the swish and fragrance of the warm, frothy milk as it streams into the pails, even the warm breath of the cows, filled with the fragrance of bush grass, is truly delightful! The verdure of the woods around, the scent of the flowers and the hymns of birds, the swaying of the trees, the 'Sain Sain' of the breeze as it slips through the tree-tops, all these lull my spirit to a deep content. And at night the stars which watch over Brandaban, twinkling their Japa, and the deep, deep mysterious, solemn sky, that seems to be brooding for ever and for ever over a vast secret, and the continuous 'Om! Ommmm!' of winged creatures that fly by night, and the deep peace that rests over all the world, fill me with awe and a holy joy, and I long to worship and to weep. But never to talk. Within me grows a silence, born of the silences of Brindaban. I know not what it is in the very air of Brindaban, in its very greenness, in its colour, that makes the heart crave to worship. The very Tulsi here seems to be conscious of its holiness, and the milk is nectar, and the dahi and chhach so delicious that I laugh when I think of the rich food I used to eat and to enjoy. And the water is so pure and clear and sweet that, while thirst is slaked, desire grows for more. And it is a pleasure even to sweep and dust and cook and scrub, for this Brindaban is as a temple, and all acts seem here to be pious offerings and sacrifices in love."

There are several such vividly beautiful pen-pictures scattered in the work, descriptive of the furtive meetings and frolics of the Gopis in the sylvan groves, their Rasa dances, the maddening music of Krishna's flute, the vision of Radha coming to fill her water-pot in the Jamuna and so on, all of which reveal the literary skill as well as power of imagination of the writer. Miss Tyabji has written a work which will appeal not only to Hindus but also to all who admire literary craft of a no mean order. The book is illustrated with two beautiful drawings,—a frontispiece sketch of Miss Tyabji engaged in singing Bhajans, and a front cover page design of a Gopi furtively watched from behind by the cowherd Krishna.

R.K.P.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

That civilization such as has developed in modern cities like London, with all their command of wealth and power and other means of gratification of human desires, cannot bring real happiness to the inhabitants of such cities, is the theme of an imaginary but illuminating discourse put into the mouth of Buddha in a leading article, entitled "If Buddha came to London," in the November issue of this journal of international thought and culture, from the pen of Mr. A. M. Hocart, assistant professor of Sociology at Cairo. Says the Enlightened One to his disciple Ananda, "the people of this royal city, mighty and prosperous, stocked with all kinds of food and drink, gay with rich and variegated raiments, are nevertheless afraid of poverty, O Ananda. They are very rich, but think themselves very poor, and so they are poor; for poverty is not lack of wealth, but the lack of ideas. He who has much but wants more is poor, while he who has little but wants nothing is rich. The people of this city have more than they need, but fear to have less. The greater their wealth the greater their fear of losing it. So they go on coveting more and more so that they may be safe from loss. One man covets the share of ten men, and when he has that he covets the share of a thousand men. Thus conflict arises, and out of conflict war, and out of war poverty. Thus the fear of poverty leads to poverty."

The influence of Chinese and Japanese literature on the modern poetry of the United States of America is traced, in another interesting article, by Mr. John Bakeless, who shows how unsuspectedly intimate has been the relationship of the poetry of East and West of late and "how much closer it is likely to become (for an analogous process is going on in the Orient); and how important it may be in an era when East and West grow closer and dreams alone can save them." Dr. Margaret Smith continues her series on the European Theosophists by an analysis of the teaching of Dionysius the Areopagite, while Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of the distinguished American Abolitionist and anti-slavery leader, William Lloyd Garrison, calls attention to the increasing propensity of white nations to use their coloured subjects as cannon fodder for their own purposes of aggrandisement. Another interesting article is from the pen of Dr. Radhakamal Mukherji who writes on the mysticism of Yogachara Buddhism. The book-reviews of the mouth form, as usual, a valuable section of the journal.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Professionalism In Indian Cricket

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

Since the day A. E. R. Gilligan's team paid a visit to this country, cricket has spread its wings over the length and breadth of India and has created an unbounded enthusiasm for the game among all classes of people. The advent of the All-India championship for the Ranji Trophy has tended to solidify and perpetuate that enthusiasm. The second visit of the M.C.C. team under D. R. Jardine and the visit of the Australian team under Jack Ryder, together with the Indian tours in England in 1932 and 1936, has contributed in a large measure to the ever-increasing popularity of the game in this country. It is admitted on all hands that Indian players have acquired a mastery in it which is undreamt-of in a country where systematic coaching and professionalism are almost unknown. It is the Indian's special knack of picking up anything new quickly and his keen eyesight and supple body combined with his phenomenal devotion that have made the game what it is to-day.

THE PRESENT POSITION

It has to be acknowledged, however, that India is still far behind the leading cricket countries of the world, like Australia and England. I do not know how India would stand against South Africa or New Zealand. But I believe that the best talents of this country, if placed under a capable captain, are in a position to give either of them a worthy fight on even terms. This I say in spite of the fact that both the above-mentioned countries lowered England's colours during the last two years and India failed miserably in the attempt. However, that does not carry us anywhere. The plain fact is that India has still "to reach the top of the world" as prophesied by D. R. Jardine. Now we have to discuss and devise the ways and means whereby we can hold our own against the rest of the world. To do so we have to find out how England and Australia have arrived at their present position.

COACHING

The first thing that would strike one's mind in this connection is their systematic coaching and training. It is an axiomatic truth that no student in the world could become a master without proper teaching in his early years. Even a genius needs guidance at times. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that India should introduce systematic coaching of her promising players in all the provinces and arrange for their sound training all the year round.

In this connection India, especially Northern India owes a deep debt of gratitude to that great patron of Indian Cricket, I mean, of course, the Maharaja of Patiala, who has done a tremendous lot for the improvement of this game in the Northern part of the country. By engaging famous coaches like Frank Tarrant, Wilfred Rhodes, George Hirst and others for over a quarter of a century he set a noble example to his brother Princes and to the country at large. The fruits of his sporting munificence we see today in the high-lights of Indian cricket—in the hosts of the brilliant Northern India players who occupy the stage at present.

GOOD TIDINGS

The Maharaja of Patiala has just brought out two Australian coaches in the persons of E. H. Bromley, and J. W. Scaife who appeared on the Bombay Gymkhana Maidan last week-end. The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has engaged the services of Wensley, the Sussex professional, to coach up his team. And Frank Tarrant has been in charge of the local Parsee boys for some time. Now comes the news that the Board of Control have booked the famous England bowler, Larwood, for a season in India. It is all very good indeed. There is no doubt that the coaching of these professional coaches will help some of our players a good deal. But that is not going to the root of the question at all.

WHERE TO BEGIN

To make a player perfect, coaching must be started at the very beginning of his career. He must have it from his school days to the day he figures in international matches. This can only be done if the schools and colleges take up the game seriously and employ professional or trained coaches to coach up the boys. And there must be a regular and sufficient supply of trained coaches to meet the demand. At the present moment there are very few in existence in India. In consequence of which, coaches have to be imparted from foreign countries at great expense. Of course they are meant only for the top class players. The promising youngsters are left to their own resources to get along as best as they can.

"PROFESSIONALISM"

The need of the hour is, therefore, to establish a class of professional coaches as they exist in other countries. In this respect some of the old stagers can be of much help. In fact some of them are actually doing their bit for the younger generation. But their number is very small. Most of the retired players feel it a sort of beneath their dignity to take up a coaching job, lest they should be stamped professionals. That is the moot point, in the whole question. The term 'professional', as everybody knows, is held in contempt all the world over, although there is not the slightest justification for it. In India especially there cannot be any justification for it. It is a well-known fact that most of the first or even second-rate players get their employment in a Government office, a commercial firm or an Indian State mainly on their cricket abilities.

THE SNOBBERY OF IT

I am not one of those who condemn these methods of earning a livelihood. On the other hand I hold that the so-called professionalism as it exists in England or Australia, is as honourable as any other profession in the world. In fact the term should be blotted out from the world of sport altogether. The question whether one lives on sport or any other profession should have no consideration at all. As long as a player does not do anything unsporting or dishonourable, he should be allowed to participate in all contests whether he makes a living at the game or not. It is a mere snobbery to make a distinction of the kind mentioned above.

INDIA'S NEED

Fortunately in the world of cricket outside India or rather Indian world, not much difference is made between a professional and an amateur cricketer. In the field of play the professionals are treated on the same terms as amateurs except on the question of captaincy. But there is a lot of social distinctions between professionals and amateurs in England. Our players are afraid of a similar or worse treatment in India. It is high time these distinctions were done away with altogether—for the sake of better team-spirit and comradeship.

The reason why I am stressing so much this aspect of the question now is that India must introduce professionalism in sport if she aspires to "reach the top of the world". The nations referred to above have done it long ago. And India must not lose any more time in doing it. It is true 'professionalism' is a big world problem which will have to be solved by international bodies. But in Indian cricket we might introduce it openly—minus the snobbery part of it—without offending any of the nations concerned. This is absolutely essential in the interest of the game. Without whole-timers or players devoting most of their time on the game, it is well-nigh impossible to reach the highest standard.

BETTER ORGANISATION

Finally, there is the organisational point of view which demands greater attention than has been paid hitherto. Since the Board of Control came into existence, several tournaments of an All-India and provincial character have sprung up. They should be all placed on a systematic footing. Bombay is still lagging behind in putting her house in order. Her administrators still feel her old and antiquated system of friendly club matches good enough for the retention of her premier position in the country for ever. While some of the leading provinces are devoting a lot of their energies in organisation of a modern type for instance inaugurating tournament on the League system and classifying the club and players according to their merits, Bombay is resting on her oars. Apart from the Quadrangular Tournament, all the activities that we now see in Bombay, are initiated from the centre. This does not do much credit to the cricketing genius of the city. They must wake up betimes and work at schemes which would help India to rise to the leading position in the world.

TACTICS AND STRATAGEM

What our players need to a large extent is regular training in tournament play. The country matches are one of the chief factors which have given England her pre-eminent position in world cricket. Constant tournament play makes one 'stage-free', to use a theatrical term, and gives one plenty of experience and knowledge in tactics and stratagem. Friendly matches are friendly matches. They cannot be taken as seriously as a tournament fixture on which the honour of the side is at stake. It is not unoften that players cry off even at the last moment, just because his form is not in question, and there is nothing to gain or lose in the match. This must be put a stop to. A player must be made to take an active interest in every game on the card and that alone would do him a world of good.

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"NRITYA" KARNATAKA: NEW DANCES FOR THE CITY

Arjun (Karanth) and Chitrangada (Leela) in Nritya-Karnataka dance-play "Chitra."

Syt. K. Shivaram Karanth, a noted Kanarese author, playwright and actor of Mangalore, and Mrs. Leela Karanth, will be giving a number of dances in Karnatak style at the Jinnah Hall and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in the last week of this month. They will be accompanied by a party of dance artists from Kanara among whom will be some who are experts in Yakshagana or Dashavatara dances, a form of dance of a spirited character which is wholly indigenous to Kanara and which has not been so far publicly exhibited in Bombay.

Leela as "Chitrangada."

The public of the city will have a fine opportunity of witnessing this entirely novel form of Indian dance-art. The city's prestige and its catholicity on art has impelled these pilgrims to the journey. And they hope to help the recognition of a distinct form of art which will add to the city's varied dance experiences.

Shabara Shankar (Karanth) and Arjun (Shastri) in a fight in Nritya Karnataka dance-play "Shabara Shankar."

MAHATMAJI'S UNPAID TAXES

May Loose His Nova Scotia Bequest

An American contemporary writes:—

The town of Bridgewater (U.S.A.) is planning to sell out Mahatma-Gandhi for unpaid taxes.

In the estate willed to him by Miss Mary Chesley, Lunenburg woman who was his disciple for many years, the Mahatma, inherited share in 10 acres of pasture land within the limits of this south shore town.

The taxes have mounted to nearly dol. 375, assessed value of the property, and unless the Mahatma pays up soon, the land will be offered for sale by the town

Some years ago the late Judge Chesley, of Lunenburg, bought out the share of one of the heirs of the estate of the late William Ross. At Judge Chesley's death this share was left to his daughter Mary.

She while in England after graduating from Mount Allison University, became an admirer of the celebrated Indian leader and undertook a pilgrimage to India.

During most of her lifetime Miss Chesley, although possessor of a respectable income, preferred to live the life of the poor, and she turned over nearly 90 per cent. of her receipts to Gandhi.

MISS CHESLEY'S WILL

When she died in India the latter part of May, her estate, mostly property in England, was left to her leader. Thus he became a property owner in the town of Bridgewater.

Rev. J. A. McKean, of Truro N.S., who holds a lightly larger interest than Gandhi in the 10-acre pasture, inherited it from his mother, who was a daughter of the original owner, William Rose.

For a short time after Miss Chesley's will was prohibited there was some speculation as to whether or not Gandhi might have inherited a few shares, in a Nova Scotia fishing schooner, but later it was ascertained that most of the estate was in England.

Known as Taraben in Wardha and Betul, where she spent most of her life time among the poor, Miss Chesley met death unexpectedly, journeying to Badrikedar in the Himalayas, where she planned a pilgrimage with three women from Wardha, she was taken ill with a cold after passing Rishikesh on the southern bank of the Ganges. Determined not to turn back, she marched on with her kit on her back but at last broke down and was taken to the nearest hospital. There she died and was cremated according to Vedic rites.

'IN RECEIPT OF YOUR ESTEEMED FAVOUR'

Business English Not Businesslike

Business English—that queer language of "we are in receipt of your esteemed favour and thank you for same"—is being reformed.

The leading commercial training schools are sweeping away the trite phrases and teaching the business men of the future to write simple and honest English which is—or should be—used in everyday conversation.

Mr. A. P. Herbert is waging a 'word war' against bad English with the support of Sir John Squire, while a gentleman who signs himself "Lingua Latina" broke into the Press with a letter protesting at the misuse of tags of foreign languages in business letters.

His particular complaint was the use of "per pro" by one of our chief banks on cheques before the name of the payee instead of that of the person acting for him.

"I have declared a ruthless word war on business men and others who used bad and sloppy English," Mr. Herbert, who recently formed a group in the House of Commons to attack Parliamentary cliches, told the "News Chronicle" recently.

UGLINESS

"I invite all lovers of good words to buckle on their dictionaries and enter the fight with me.

"Think of the ugliness of the use of the words inst., prox. and ult. to denote the months.

"Fancy saying 'Oh, to be in England now that inst. is here!' or 'For I'm to be Queen of the prox mother I'm to be Queen of the Prox'!"

And Sir John Squire said "Business English is abominable! It pretends to be efficient and is merely long-winded.

"Why do business men write, 'We are in receipt of your esteemed favour and beg to acknowledge same.....' instead of, 'Thank you for your letter'?

"Business English is not business like!"—"News Chronicle."

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA

More Security And Better Prospects

There is no Jewish problem in the U.S.S.R. in the sense that it exists in capitalist countries.

There are about three and a quarter million Jews in the Soviet Union. They inherited the economic conditions which had been imposed upon them under Tsarism—of segregation into certain areas, of limited participation in industry and agriculture, and, therefore, of a general concentration in the distributive trades, writes Lord Marley in "Russia To-day."

Hundreds of thousands were living in small townships without industry and merely serving as distributive centres for the farmers and peasants in their neighbourhood. The two principal difficulties which had to be faced were how to deal with these unproductive townships, and how to transfer Jewish private trading to other walks of life, when private trading was being gradually brought to an end after the conclusion of the New Economic Policy and during the first Five Year Plan.

There had already been formed in about 1880 an organization (the ORT) for the express purpose of training Jews in industry and agriculture, and so redressing the economic balance of their lives. The Soviet authorities at once supported this work, expended enormous sums of money, guaranteed loans from Jewish organizations in America and elsewhere, and so established training factories and farm colonies for the displaced Jews.

The industrial establishments were mainly in Moscow, Kharkov, Odessa and Kiev, and the farms in the Crimea and Ukrain. There was a large infiltration of Jews from the townships, until to-day there are about 300,000 on the land and a larger number in industry.

At first, owing to the gradual mechanization of the farms, it was considered that there was insufficient land available in these two centres to absorb the many families desiring to settle.

In consequence, after careful consideration over some years, and a survey of various parts of the U.S.S.R., it was decided to establish a Jewish Autonomous Region in Biro-Bidjan (about 200 miles west of Khabarovsk, capital of the Far East Territory), where there was ample land of good fertility immense mineral resources, including coal and iron, and a healthy climate.

Conditions in the earlier stages were naturally primitive and of a pioneering type. Several thousand Jews from European Russia have settled there, and with financial and other aid from the Soviet Government, supported by American and European organizations, have built up a flourishing industrial and agricultural economy.

Meanwhile, two difficulties have arisen with regard to the future increase of Jewish settlers there. On the one hand, the remarkable success of the collective farms, and the establishment of small factory production as an integral part of the Jewish farms, have raised their productivity to an unexpected extent.

Consequently to mechanization was added intensification and a fuller cultivation of the existing land. This demanded more workers in order to develop collective production to the fullest extent.

Parallel with this development the Jews remaining in the townships, naturally diminished in number, have established themselves in small productive artels which are providing a reasonably good and rising standard of life. They therefore have no longer the desire to emigrate either to Biro-Bidjan or to the collective farms.

There is, to-day, a shortage of Jewish workers in all these areas, as is the case in so many enterprises in the Soviet Union. To deal with this shortage Biro-Bidjan was opened to foreign Jewish settlement. At first settlers were not carefully selected, and there were many failures. To-day settlement is easier, the standard of life is higher and is rising rapidly, and there are far more applications for settlement, particularly from Poland, Germany and Lithuania, than can possibly be dealt with.

There is a good and true story of some 70 Lithuanian Jews who went to Moscow as five-day tourists and then completely disappeared. Four months later they were discovered working happily in Biro-Bidjan; after many anxious moments and a final appeal to the highest authorities, they have been permitted to remain and are doing very well, many as Stakhanovites.

One other factor which must be borne in mind is the Russian and Jewish characteristic of deep family affection. The Russian will always have his family around him and is prepared to put up with overcrowding in order to maintain close contact. Jews have the same feeling, and this has added to the difficulties of their movement within Russia.

There is a case of a Jew who went from one of the townships to Biro-Bidjan and was very successful. He gradually took his relations to Biro-Bidjan until, within three years, he had 74 of his relatives settled there.

The prospects for foreign Jewish settlers, particularly refugees, are reasonably good. The quota for 1936-37 for Biro-Bidjan allocated to Poland and Lithuania is 5,500. A number of German Jewish specialists are taking up work in various parts of the U.S.S.R., and it is believed that this number can be largely increased.

There is room for 2,000 to 3,000 families in the Jewish collective farms in the Crimea and Ukraine.

The writer has just returned from the U.S.S.R., where he discussed the whole problem with the Soviet authorities in Moscow as well as in the Crimea and the Ukraine. He also interviewed a large number of Jewish collective farmers, individuals and farm committees.

He found everywhere great sympathy with the idea of helping the refugees to escape their sufferings and a readiness to help in their settlement. There are difficulties both economic and political. Nevertheless, with the support of the Soviet Government and the Jews themselves in Russia, aided by help from organizations in America and Europe, it is hoped that some practicable scheme can be evolved to help in the settlement in the Soviet Union of these unhappy people.

Certainly the Jewish people will find here more security and better prospects than can be offered by any other country in the present disturbed state of the world.

H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh cutting the ribbon to declare the new Causeway across the river Megal, near Chorvad, open to all traffic from Oct. 22 onwards. On His Highness' left is Rao Bahadur K. J. Gandhi (State Engineer) and Mr. Purushottam Jhinabhai (well-known Verawal contractor).

MONK GOES MUM
Vow Of Silence Till Death

Father Anastase Marie de Saint Elie, the Carmelite M.B.E. and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, one of the greatest living authorities on the Arabic language, and a member of half a dozen learned societies, has forsworn the world.

From his monk's cell in the Carmelite Monastery at Bagdad he has written a last letter to Dr. Sakhashiri, his friend in Cairo.

"I have spent a fortnight in meditation," he writes.

"My superior has ordered me to go to some desert monastery outside Iraq, and I have decided to keep my lips sealed until my last hour of life.

"Don't reply, for letters will not be forwarded.

"Farewell."

Anastase is seventy-two. Only himself and the Abbot know the whereabouts of the monastery where he will spend the last years of his life.

Efforts are being made to persuade the Abbot to prevent the distinguished scholar from going.—"Sunday Express."

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Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru In Madras

HIS IRREPRESSIBLE ENERGY AND INFECTIOUS ENTHUSIASM ARE PRICELESS GIFTS WHICH SHOULD SERVE THE NATION'S NEEDS

(By Mr. C. R. SRINIVASAN, Editor, "Swadesamitran").

It was a remarkable tour that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru completed recently in Tamil Nadu; ten districts in ten days! ten days of incessant travel over mud roads, metalled roads, rail-roads; ten days of speeches 'galore' to audiences great and small, at all odd hours of the day and night! ten days without privacy rest or sleep and not a wrinkle to show for the strain of it all.

Easily a million faces must have crossed his vision during these ten days; wherever he went people gathered in their hundreds and thousands to hear him speak; where they had no opportunity to hear him, they lined the roads to see him drive past; they ached for the sight of him! A New Messiah born for the deliverance of his people—that is how he struck their imagination! and the familiar incidents of his life served but to lend colour to that impression. The beloved son of a great patriot, the favourite disciple of the Mahatma, and, last but not least, the pet aversion of the bureaucrasy—these were enough to invest him with interest; and they were not all; he had revealed qualities of his own to mark him out from the ordinary run of men; his conception of freedom was pitched so high, that periodic encroachments on it could not break his spirit; his conception of service was grounded so firm that even the death of a loving wife under tragic circumstances could not turn him from his path of duty; is it any wonder he came to the south with a halo and men, women and children gathered round him to see and hear him; well may crowned heads envy the demonstrations of love and loyalty that marked his triumphant tour.

A Very Human Man

All the same, it was an embarrassing measure of attention and I wonder what Jawahar's reactions are. It has sought to place him on a pedestal, not easy to live up to; and methinks he has raised expectations, also, difficult to fulfil. For all his ideals and character, the Pandit that I saw was a very human man with many limitations. He has not the calm detachment of his Guru nor the dispassionate judgment of his father; he is so sure he is right that he has little tolerance to extend to others. Abrupt in manner aggressive in tone and asservative in temperament, he dares you to disagree with him, but seems to derive small comfort when you agree with him. He is a very well-read man but, I am afraid, not enough of the book of life. There is a vein of the mystic in him, at once his strength and weakness; he sees what is not visible to others; he misses much of what strikes you and me; he has confessed that often his mind's eye turns to the past, presumably for inspiration; more often, he says, it is rivetted on the future apparently for fulfilment; in between, he has but an occasional glance to spare for the distressing present; yet to the practical politician it is the present that matters; I have often watched him at close quarters; he shows no soft-side in his make-up; there is no laughter in his outfit; he is terribly earnest, transparently sincere; that is why he impresses you, in spite of all his limitations; the still small voice in him occasionally registers a rebuke; he confesses to it in his autobiography; but he has little faith in him and does not care to cultivate it like his Guru; the ego is strong in him.

In all his talks, private and public, he almost suggests he is a one idea man; he reduces all things to terms of Imperialism; is it the Spanish Civil War? He sees it only in terms of Imperialism; is it the Madras Municipal election? He seeks there also traces of Imperialism, and his panacea to cure all ills is an indeterminate form of Socialism; Live dangerously, that is the slogan of the day; Cultivate the spirit of resistance! that is the motto of the hour; Dangerous to whom and how? Resistance to what and when? If only wishes were horses! Alas, they are not; hard words break no bones; only they make compromise more difficult; it is not by conflict but by conciliation that the major problem of the world is to be solved; the struggle between "the haves and have nots" is old as creation; Mahatmaji realises it intuitively; he would fein import a moral base for what looks essentially a materialistic issue; Jawahar has not the seer's vision; he is impatient of accumulated wrongs; he claims a fresh deal and would have it; and his outraged sense of fair-play will not let him rest; he goes raging round the country, telling the people of the millennium that awaits them if they would only stretch forth their hands. A message of cheer and hope—who can resist it? Hope rises eternal in human breast; hope is the only luxury not denied to the meanest of creation; hope sends a sparkle to the misery-laden eye; Jawahar draws comfort from it. But what of the shrunken frame and palsied limbs? Can they fight for rights? The weak must be made strong first; a mere vintage of words surely will not serve; one supreme sacrifice these may call forth, but sustained sacrifice alone will achieve enduring results.

Will He Sit And Think!

Twice Mahatma Gandhi experimented with the strength he had created; and both times he found he had overestimated his reserves. Mahatmaji roused the masses to the highest pitch of expectation. He called forth the spirit to suffer and sacrifice in the people; he could not command the spirit to respond and react in the Government; he found the pace too hot to maintain without better preparations. It was easy to strike sparks on the anvil of the mass mind; that was not enough. A cycle of sparks, with methodical and mechanised precision was needed to generate power—power not merely to shake up, but force authority to surrender. His constructive programme was devised for the purpose; it did not possess enough appeal; a purge was next attempted of the weak-links of the Congress; it only served to weaken the Congress further. Baffled and betrayed, Mahatmaji retired to pray for inspiration; and now the mantle has fallen on Jawahar's shoulders.

To-day in Congress ranks he is the most arresting personality; clothed with prestige from his youth, and called to responsibility at an age when knowledge had not mellowed to wisdom, he lacks perhaps the decorum and discretion that one associates with the office he holds; but his irrepressible energy and infectious enthusiasm are priceless gifts and should serve the nations' needs, even better, in these dynamic days; only I want him to sit and think and act. The walls of modern jericho will not fall to the blowing of trumpets; steady and sustained work is needed; the strength of the Congress lies in its organisation and discipline. For want of a comprehensive programme, the organisation is fast becoming merely an election machinery, engaged all time in winning elections from Panchayat Boards to Provincial Legislatures; Congress workers in the Districts travel from place to place for election propaganda and show little inclination to settle down to sober work in the area round and about them; there is so much to do for the sincere worker in the Districts; if only every Congress Sabha will concern itself with the needs and requirements of the locality; play the part of god-father to the weak and the oppressed, establish live and purposeful contact with the people of the locality, and serve in effect to stimulate and sustain parallel institutions for the well-being of the people, no propaganda is needed to win elections; and the strongest Government in the world may well hesitate to try conclusions with such an institution and prefer to seek peace with honour. Jawahar can do it if he will; and the poor and the distressed, whom he seeks to succour, will find in the present, a measure of the future.

MAN WHO WEIGHED 31 STONES

John David Longshaw (44), a warehouseman of Kennington, who weighed 31 stones, died after a fall in St. Giles's Hospital, Camberwell, and at the inquest at Camberwell a verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

Arthur Longshaw said that his brother had a specially large windsor chair made for him, and recently, as he was becoming bigger and bigger the sides were removed and the legs shortened.

Dr. H. O. West, medical superintendent at the hospital, said that Longshaw told him that at one time he weighed 35 stones. When he lost a little weight in hospital he was very pleased.

When Longshaw fell, the doctor added, he was unable to get up, and it took six porters to lift him back on to the bed. Death was from acute heart failure.

Waving banners, thousands of citizens pack the streets of Barcelona, Capital of the autonomous Catalan Republic, in a demonstration organised to show their loyalty to the Popular Front Government in its fight against the rebels.

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

FAMILY LIFE RETURNS TO RUSSIA

Soviet Recognises It As Basic Unit Of Society

Writing his observations of progress in Russia in connection with the proposed new constitution, an Associated Press correspondent says the family life has come back into its own as a recognized basic unit of society.

Parents are held increasingly responsible for maintenance and education of their children and "fireside influence" is stressed as one of the most important factors in bringing up the new Bolsheviks.

Free and easy divorce is gone. Divorces are now taxed and both parties must appear before the decree is granted. Divorce parents must support their children or go to prison.

Simplicity of dress is no longer considered essential to the good Bolshevik. Silks for the women, white collars and ties for the men have long since won public favour.

Titles have been restored in the army, the office of housewife is held in high esteem and there are dozens of other developments tending to make life in the Soviet Union similar to that in "bourgeois" countries.

A BOOTLESS SEX

Women's boots, which occupy a place of honour at the Shoe and Leather Fair in London, do not seem to have a very long history, as a species, in England, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian". According to Miss Louisa Courtney's "Notes of an Octogenarian," English women first started wearing boots for walking out of doors about 1,830, the only other articles of the kind previously known being riding boots. The new fashion, she records, came from Paris, and for many years women's boots were commonly known as "bottines." Most of them were of the clothtop variety.

Until those came into fashion, says the writer, "our feet were most helpless, shod only in low shoes and sandals, both in and out of doors. The sole of our outdoor shoes were thicker, but I can remember the time when even galters, another novelty from France, had not made their appearance." Those who could afford it rode on every possible occasion. Those who could not, in bad weather had to protect their feet as best they could by wearing clogs or pattens.

The Housewife's Corner

Sandwiches

Variety is the spice of life—and so also with sandwiches.

One gets tired of eating the conventional ham or chicken or mutton sandwiches—some hostesses even go so far as tomato or cucumber sandwiches but that's about the length—very few go further. Sandwiches can be made into all sorts of shapes, heart-shaped, round, oval, oblong, diamond shaped and many others. A nice and simple change is a chutney butter sandwich, instead of plain butter.

CHUTNEY BUTTER.

2 oz smooth textured chutney such as apple or tomato.

2 oz. butter ½ teaspoonful lemon or lime juice.

Put all the ingredients into a basin and work with a wooden spoon until well blended. Keep in a jar or basin.

Savoury butters of this type will be found delicious if used in place of plain butter and served either alone with bread as sandwiches or with other fillings such as salads.

ROLL SANDWICHES.

Another variety is a rolled sandwich for which the bread must be preferably two days old and must be very thinly sliced.

ASPARAGUS ROLLS.

Thin slices of bread and butter about 2in by 4in.

Some asparagus heads about 3ins. long, a little thick mayonnaise.

Spread one end of the bread with mayonnaise, lay on it the asparagus tips so that a tip protrudes beyond the bread and butter at each side.

Roll up carefully.

If rolled sandwiches are to be kept for any length of time, cover them with a damp cloth to prevent them from drying and splitting.

Another delightful roll sandwich is

PRAWN CREAM ROLLS.

Thin slices of bread and butter 2ins. by 4ins. some roughly chopped prawns, a little whipped cream

Pepper and salt.

Put the chopped prawns into a basin, add a little whipped cream to moisten and pepper and salt to taste. Mix well.

Put about a teaspoonful of the mixture on the bread and butter, roll up and decorate with a prawn's head peeping out of each end of the roll, or a spring of parsley may be substituted for the prawn's head.

An interesting variety of the ordinary sandwich is.

THE THREE DECKER SANDWICH.

These are all made with three slices of bread and butter, with a slice of bread separating the two different filling's like

Bacon and Eggs or cucumber and Salmon.

BACON AND EGGS THREE-DECKER SANDWICH.

These are all made with three slices of bread and butter. Take white bread and butter. Use well-seasoned, scrambled eggs for one layer and finely chopped cooked Bacon or ham for the second layer.

CUCUMBER AND SALMON.

In between slices of brown bread and butter put thinly sliced cucumber seasoned with pepper, salt and a sprinkling of vinegar for the second layer, put some shredded salmons moistened with mayonnaise or cream and seasoned to taste.

Two of China's new women police force, recently organised in Shanghai. Left is an inspector; right, a cadet.

KAI-SHEK DEMANDS REFORM IN DRESS

Feminine China, which was fast adopting American styles and ultra-modern dress, has been ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek, head, of the "New Life Movement," which aims at the regeneration of the Chinese people, to return to the simple dress worn by China's grandmothers.

In future, according to China's Dictator-Reformer whose wife, May Ling, was educated at Wellesley College, Chinese women and girls must wear garments covering the entire body. Even the arms and ankles must be covered.

The new "Ten Commandments" which the National Government says must be followed under pain of punishment, forbids women and girls these customs and clothes:

1. Tight figure-conforming dresses.
2. Thin dresses.
3. Coats permitting undue exposure.
4. Clothes not covering the knees. (Women engaged in hard labour not included).
5. Short coats not coming below the hips.
6. Gowns with slits reaching as high as the knees.
7. Sleeves not covering the armpits.
8. Foot-binding. (But this shall not include women above 30).
9. Underwear, nightgowns or pyjamas for street wear.
10. The wearing of corsets.

Women of southern China revolted recently against similar rules. They now enjoy full freedom of dress.

COOKING

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

School Rouge Ban

Turkish schoolteachers have been forbidden to use paint, rouge and powder, or wear jewellery or short shirts.

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U. S. College Men 'Awfully Matey'

Young English Girls Aghast At Poor Dancing Of Men In America

Twenty-four English girls, daughters of London Rotarians, who have passed the three weeks in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Buffalo, visited New York expressing admiration for American hospitality, but aghast at the lack of terpsichorean ability evinced by most of the young men with whom they danced; the uncleanliness of the railroad trains in which they have travelled in this country, the "curious types" of salads with which they have been confronted, and the 'awful American habit' of eating strawberry jam and bacon at breakfast.

The girls arrived aboard the R.M.S. "Queen Mary" on August 24 on a visit arranged by the International Friendship League under the sponsorship of the Rotary International. They will sail for England aboard the "Queen Mary", shortly.

While they were in Boston a dance with a group of Harvard undergraduates was arranged for the girls by Miss Edna MacDonough, secretary of the League. The affair was voted a success and afterwards Miss MacDonough asked the young women, who range from 17 to 24 years of age, what they thought of the American college man.

"They're awfully matey", was the universal response.

Miss MacDonough was somewhat puzzled by this expression and asked the girls to explain themselves. They told her that the expression was a synonym of 'friendly', and that they had used it because all the Harvard men called them by their first names, and danced "cheek to cheek". On the whole she said, they enjoyed the experience.

The girls have been making a collection of American slang, and each of them has a list to which she refers on frequent occasions. "Skip it" was the universal favourite.

They were not impressed with American architecture, not because it was new, but because they felt that United States had evolved no individual style of its own, and had contended itself with copying European examples.

Miss MacDonough said that incipient romances had developed in every city which the girls had visited, and that the station platforms invariably were crowded with heartbroken swains when they took their departure.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE MOUNTEBANK

By AZAMI AJMERI

Every day, on my way to school, I used to hear him deliver his elaborate speech for the benefit of all and sundry. There were some who heeded him not, but most of the passers-by did stop to hear the road-side physician brilliantly expounding his views on the necessity of all-round health for the nation at large and also giving a vivid description of his own hazardous expeditions in search of the most miraculous medicinal herbs in his possession, discovered by him on the highest peak of one or the other mountain!

I was a small boy then, hardly nine or ten years of age. Let me confide in a whisper that to me it was a perfect ordeal to attend the school regularly—to attend the school at all! I hated to read. I hated to write, I hated to cram and learn by heart, hated to draw the maps and to do the infernal home work. But I had to do all this. And on the top of it all I had to undergo the well-known heartless tyrannies of the schoolmasters in general. It was, to say the least, "hellish"! But that, of course, requires an independent and exclusive elaboration.

Here I simply want to state that when uncontrollable circumstances compell an afflicted man to be reconciled to his lot, he manages, somehow or other, to snatch some moments of joy even in the midst of alarms. I had also sought some such compensation, though, at that time I never knew that it would lead to alliteration. However, this compensation was, in the first place, to drink water out of the public fountain by 'becupping' my hands and, in the second place, to hear the thrilling speech of the road-side physician!

I was very fond of drinking water by means of 'becupped' hands. When I saw others doing it I felt envious. The man at the window of the public fountain who poured water to all thirsty souls knew my ambition in this direction. He would welcome me with patronising smile and pour. The water would run down my sleeves, assault my collar, and even surge up to the height of drowning at least half my nose, but still I felt happy, happy beyond description. What if the sleeve was soaked, if the nose sustained a crisis? Pah! What a shop-ful of sleeves or a box-ful of noses mattered? It was enough that I had at last learnt to drink water by means of "becupped" hands. A mere nonentity, no doubt among the huge population of "becuppers' but still a 'becupper'! And what was more, I had also learnt the wonderful trick of shaking the head while still pulling vigorously at the 'becupped' hand to convey to the man that he should pour the water no more, that the drinking fit was over! Surely and certainly I was making tremendous progress in certain directions!

And the mountebank—Ah! he was the very incarnation of eloquence and oratory to me. A few black scorpions, some phials and jars, a number of black tablets, two or three maps of human skeleton and some other sundry things—this was all what he seemed to possess. He would display them on the ground on a sheet of cloth and start to recite some verses to attract the passers-by. Sometimes he would begin with counting on the joints of his fingers all the horrible diseases which are the sworn enemies of the human kind, and then thunder forth a couplet or two. At others he would only shout out the very valuable information that a person bitten by scorpion weepeth, but a gentleman bitten by snake sleepeth! The shout would at once bring some three or four pedestrians to him to whom he would communicate, in a burst of confidence, that he was dead sure that his shout would bring, in no time, numerous 'others fools' hurrying to his side! And, to be sure, this optimistic view of his about the 'other fools' would cause them immense delight and merriment!

But it was only the beginning, merely a way to attract attention. The real thing would come afterwards when the crowd gathered round him. He would greet the crowd with a smile full of Pickwickian benignity and then commence his speech in his thundering voice. How he impressed me! With what rapture I would hear his speech, wholly lost in admiration. A volcano of racy phrases, brilliant quotations, forceful arguements came gushing through his mouth. Oh, he was wonderful, forceful, superb, surpassing! I would experience thrill after thrill. He inspired awe and respect in me and in that moment of rapture I would make a secret determination in my heart that when I grew up I too, would become a road-side physician like him!!

So it was that everyday, on my way to school, I would first enjoy his speech and then go to school considerably refreshed and stimulated.

But there dawned a day when the road-side physician was not at his usual place. That was a gloomy day for me. I felt very lonely and sad. Nothing interested me. My mind wandered again and again to his non-appearance. My sullenness and absent-mindedness was only noticed by the ever watchful class-master. His face lit up with malignant delight. Here was a nice chance to satisfy his instinctive craving for child-torture. He eagerly called me up to his table and, with great relish, obliged me with four cuts, two blows, one spank and a vigorous push towards my seat-rounding up the operation with peremptorily condemning me to the light sentence of standing up on the bench eternally! I tumbled twice or thrice from that height—to his greatest joy and satisfaction!

I was hoping against hope to find the missing physician next day. But day passed after day and yet there was no sign of him. At first I awfully missed him but after sometime, being a child, absorbed myself in seeking amusement elsewhere. He disappeared and with him vanished all my future prospects of becoming a foot-path physician!!

Some months had elapsed. I had forgotten all about the physician, his medicines and his speech. One day as I was leaving home for school I was entrusted by my sister-in-law with a note to deliver it, on my way to my brother. They had had a row that morning. And my brother had left the house in a temper, swearing by all the gods of the land and sea that he would never show his face to her in this life or after. I think that my sister-in-law was not much disturbed in mind as far as his showing his face in this world was concerned. For the oath of course, had been taken so many times before. Besides, there were always my parents to bring my brother round. It was, I am quite sure, this 'after' which distressed my sister-in-law very much. She seemed to be particularly anxious to see his face in the world beyond. It must be so. For after every such tiff she would invariably send a conciliatory note to him, though she knew fully well that it was not at all necessary, that there was not the dickens of a chance for him not to show his face to her in this world. But it may be otherwise, who knows? They say it is the way with wives first to pick a quarrel with their husbands and then try their best to make peace!

My brother was a Police Court Inspector. As I entered his office I got the shock of my life. The thing was so unexpected that I recoiled and my heart showed a tendency towards standing still. My brother was sitting at his table and before him stood handcuffed and humiliated, that pillar of respectability, that god of oratory, that greatest advocate of national health, the road-side physician! Two police constables were standing on either side of him and he was saying to my brother in a pleading beseaching tone, "please sir, all my medicines are perfectly harmless. They do not cure and they do not injure. The man who bought my eye-lotion might have gone blind by natural cause. It has nothing to do with my eye lotion. I had not bolted away I had gone on my usual tour"

His voice had lost none of its force, none of its honest ring. But nobody seemed to be impressed by him. The two constables were scowling at him and my brother was paying absolutely no heed to his entreaties. They did not seem to be at all aware of his greatness. I was amazed at their ignorance. They seemed to have no idea of his importance!

I resented their objectionable behaviour towards the great medico. I had not the least doubt that the charge against him had not an atom of truth in it. A man eminently placed like him could not commit any crime. I wondered how the constables were able to lay their hands on such a learned and a respectable gentleman. The sight made me sick. It was with a heavy heart that I dragged myself up to school. In fact I looked so distracted and woebegone that the teacher had to content himself with only two blows, one spank and a hard pull at the ear For the whole day I was in that dejected condition. I shed tears too several times and when at night I went to sleep I dreamed of him. He was complaining to me brokenly. "Look" he said. "How disgraceful was their treatment of me. They have no regard for my ability and respectability. They have arrested me only because a man of no consequence has gone blind through using my medicine. Just like their impudence!"

All of a sudden his attitude changed. He pulled himself erect. In a minute he became the same physician. He assumed the same air and shouted in the same thundering voice, "The man bitten by scorpion weepeth but the man bitten by the snake sleepeth!"

I sighed in my dream happily!!!

(THE END)

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APPEAL

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CONGRESS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Sardar's Appeal To Bombay For Election Fund

A clarion call to the people of Bombay and the Presidency to vote for the Congress at the forthcoming elections was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress Central Parliamentary Committee, in the course of his speech at a mammoth meeting held on Saturday evening on Chaupatty Sands.

Most of the Congress candidates contesting the elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the City of Bombay were present on the occasion and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had made special loud speaker arrangements for the occasion.

Cent Percent Success

Sardar V. Patel said he was confident that Congress would have cent per cent success at the polls. The Congress claimed that it represented the Indian Nation. Gandhiji had made that claim at the Round Table Conference. The people of India knew that if Congress decided to enter the Legislatures this time it was not because, it believed that the Legislatures would bring India freedom. If Congressmen were entering the legislatures to-day it was with the view to prevent worthless people occupying those places and playing into the hands of the Government. Congressmen in the Legislatures would also resist everything in the Act which proved an impediment to the natural progress of the Indian people towards their cherished goal of Independence.

Contribute To Election Fund

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai; Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who also addressed the meeting appealed to the people to observe the Congress Election Fund Fortnight from the 16th of November and contribute their mite and thus contribute to the success of the Congress at the forthcoming elections.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Course of his speech said that the meeting had been convened to inaugurate the Election Campaign in Bombay. Even before, Congress had fought elections, and it was immediately after the Bombay session of the Congress and the elections were to the Indian legislative Assembly. The country today knew the result of that election. The result had been an eye-opener to many. At the Lucknow session of the Congress it was decided that Congress should contest the elections to the new Legislatures under the Government of India Act, 1935. The election were to take place in April next year. Congress had decided to set up candidates for all the constituencies and prevent others (those who are opposed to Congress) from getting into the Legislatures. Before the election campaign began it was essential to clear some points.

MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK.

Continuing the Sardar said that in the City of Bombay there were general and special constituencies and the Congress had published the names of the Congress candidates to contest these seats. Some names were yet to be published and it would be done soon. The work of setting up Congress candidates had been going on from day to day all over the country. It was a tremendous task. It was no joke to set up 2,000 candidates who are to be elected by 3 crores of electors. Election Committees had been set up at all places and these committees after considering all the necessary and essential things were recommending names of certain Congressmen as candidates. There are certain constituencies, where more than one Congressman might apply to be adopted and in such cases the unselected candidate might get displeased. If the unselected candidate was a real Congressman, a true sepoy of the Congress, he should not be displeased at not being selected.

WITHIN LEGISLATURES

The question was not one of entering the legislatures but one of fighting and wrenching freedom for the country. Capturing legislatures was one of the many methods of such a fight. There were many who were not seeking election. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, though he was the President of the Congress, was not standing as a candidate, Mahatma Gandhi was not seeking election and there were many like the speaker himself who were not wishing to go to the Legislatures. If it was thought that the Legislatures were the only places where freedom could be won for the country most of them would have vied with one another to get into the legislatures. But Legislatures were only one of the fields, where Congress would put up a fight. One section of Congressmen would fight within the legislatures, while the other would carry on the fight outside in the country.

ANSWER TO CRITICS

There were many critics of the Congress, continued the Sardar, who said that the Congress, which boycotted the legislatures once had realised its mistake and had decided upon entering the legislature. That was wrong. Congress boycotted the Legislatures, when it thought that it was useless to enter them. Now the Congresss having gone through a fiery ordeal, had become conscious of its strength and strong enough to send its men into the legislatures and prevent the wrong men getting in and doing mischief as they did while Congressmen were either in jails or facing lathi charges. To-day the Congress had found that the people of the country had marched ahead, had realised their responsibility and realised the necessity of fighting for the freedom of their country. It felt that it would be in the interest of the country to send Congressmen into the Legislatures, if for nothing else, at least to prevent all sorts of men getting in and thus supporting the Government in any action they might take against the interests of the country and its people.

PAST RECORD OF CONGRESS

The Congress Manifesto had made clear as to what Congressmen would do in the Legislatures. Congressmen entering legislatures did not mean that Congress would stop its activity outside in the country. There were hardly few months left before the voters would be called upon to record their verdict at the different polling booths. It was essential that Congress should create the necessary atmosphere for the people to vote for the right sort of people It was very necessary that the message of the Congress should reach every nook and corner of India. Congress or its workers should not indulge in decrying or criticising the opponents. That was the work of a weak party. The strong point of any weak party was to decry its opponents. Congress was not a weak party. It was the strongest in the country. It is confident of its success. It was not for the Congress to start criticising others. Leave such things to the opponents, who were essentially weak persons and indulge in criticism of the Congress. Congressmen and their supporters should bear it in mind that Congress has behind it the sacrifice and struggle of the last fifteen years during which it put up a strong fight against the Government to wrench freedom for the people. It should not be forgotten that thousands of men, women and children entered jails and filled them up; that many faced lathi charges and some faced firings. Many have been hung in the struggle. Many of the Front rank leaders of the Congress had sacrificed their all for the country and many others have laid down their lives for the Congress and hence for the freedom of the country. With such a glorious record behind, it was not for the Congress or its supporters to start quarrelling over petty matters.

SURE OF SUCCESS.

"I am fully confident that in the coming elections Congress is going to have cent per cent success in Bombay" declared the Sardar amidst cheers. Bombay was a cosmopolitan city. Congress had met with success in any act of its started in Bombay. Bombay had supported the Congress through thick and thin and Bombay had been broadminded enough to forget the little shortcomings of the Congress or its workers. The people of Bombay could help the Congress in the coming elections in two ways. One was to elect all the Congress candidates to the Legislature and the second was to support the elections outside in the country. That could not be done by transference of votes. The other provinces wanted funds. Bombay could supply that. What was the use of Congress capturing the Bombay legislature. If Congress did not meet with success in other provinces? There were provinces like Maharashtra, Karnatak Bihar and Orissa, where Congressmen were sure of success at the elections but wanted funds, to carry the message of the Congress to the people and meet other expenses during the elections. There were poor but tried Congressmen in the Provinces who would have to face the elections against wealthy Zamindars and Capitalists. Workers from the different Provinces had told the Sardar that success was ensured in their respective provinces but they had a severe handicap in not having the necessary funds. In this connection the President of the Congress and the speaker had jointly issued an appeal to the nation asking them to observe the fortnight beginning from the 16th of this month as the Election Fund Collection Fortnight. Bombay's responsibility was very great. They had to subscribe liberally to the fund. It was for the people to put themselves a question. Had the Congress during the past so many years, done the right thing by the people of this country or not? Anyone would be more than ever convinced that the Congress had done the right thing and was the only organisation which had been struggling for the freedom of the people. Then with the natural love and regard for that great organisation the people of Bombay should subscribe liberally for the Election Fund.

SLAVERY OR INDEPENDENCE?

Were the people of Bombay for the continuance of slavery in India or were they for Indian Independence? Those who were for the latter should spontaneously vote for the Congress candidates and contribute their mite towards the Election Fund.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE ISSUE.

There had been the talk of Congressmen accepting offices. There were some who thought that Congressmen should accept offices while there were others who thought that acceptance of offices would mean a setback in the progress of the Congress and the country. But the Congress as a body had said nothing on the point It had neither voted for or against offices. Congress would not decide the question till after the elections. It was essential for them to know the position of Congressmen in the different Legislatures. It was for them to find out if the morale would be affected by ac-

(Continued on Page 23).

STOP PRESS

BATTLE IN BITTER COLD.

PERPIGNAN, Nov. 7.

The latest Insurgent radio from Seville says: "Madrid may be considered ours".

Reuter's special correspondent with the Insurgents says that Gen. Varela's troops are pressing forward west of Madrid and a battle is being fought in very bitter cold. —Reuter.

LONDON, November 7.

The British Charge D'Affaires in Madrid has informed the Foreign Office that the insurgents have entered the city from the western and southern sides and considerable fighting is occurring in the outskirts. A hundred British citizens have taken refuge in the British Embassy, where they are reported safe.

PARIS, November 7.

According to wireless messages from Lisbon, Jaca and Palma, General Franco announces the entry of troops into Madrid where they were greeted by the peeling of church bells mingled with the roar of guns in the centre of the city where Government forces are manning the barricades.

SEVILLE, November 7.

The extremists of Madrid attacked the German Embassy which was evacuated by the staff and refugees, according to a local insurgent broadcast.—Reuter.

Violent Fighting In Madrid Streets

TWO VIEWS OF INDIA

English Job-Hunter's Paradise, Says Halifax: Land Of Poverty And Squalor, Says Hofmeyr

LONDON, Nov. 6.

"There is no bigger job of work for Englishmen anywhere than in India", declared Lord Halifax addressing Oxford Under-graduates on the India Civil Service as a career.

He wanted to see the progress of partnership in India steady and continuous.

He said: We, above anyoody in the world, were the people to help and teach India how to get over its difficulties.

"The qualities demanded from people, who were to do this work were exacting.

"There must be a realisation of the bigness of the work, faith cou rage and, not the least, the great sympathy and willingness to serve.

'India knew that the things we could give her were no less necessary now than they had ever been, namely order, law, equal justice, security in defence and the fair treatment of minorities."—Reuter.

Lord Willingdon Praises New Value And Fairness Of Our Press

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Lord Willingdon was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society.

Sir Stanley Reed, who presided, said that the dinner was the most remarkably held in London, as the society represented every shade of opinion in India, Burma, Ceylon, the Straits and Malaya and expected to embrace China and Japan, thus including the newspapers of nearly half the human race.

Lord Willingdon referred to the enormous increase in the number of people in India who read newspapers and paid a tribute to the new value and fairness of the press in India. He said that, with the development of the party system, the difficulties and responsibilities of the press was likely to increase.

Not only would they have to maintain a high quality of news, but guide public opinion from communal differences into channels best serving India's interests.

Lord Willingdon noted, with appreciation, the fact that the society represented both English and Indian owned newspapers.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Firozkhan Noon and Mr. P. J. Mathews also spoke.

The guests included Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir William Currie, Sir Gilbert Jackson, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Harry Lindsay, Sir James Mackenna, Sir Abdul Qadir, Sir Findlater Stewart, Sir Frederick Sykes, Sir Charles Tegart, Doctors Meek and Pieris, Mr. Maurice Hallett and Sardar Bahadur Mohunsingh.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS AT ADDIS ABABA

ROME Nov. 6.

Sir Eric Drummond has informed Count Ciano that the British Government have decided to withdraw Indian troops from Addis Ababa immediately.—Reuter.

The sixth annual session of the Federation of Recognised Educational Institutions, C.P., and Berar will be held at Nagpur on Nov 18 and 19. Sir M. V. Joshi has been requested to deliver the inaugural address.

Insurgents Enter Spanish Capital

GOVT. LEAVE FOR VALENCIA

Pathetic Scenes At British Embassy

Through Reuter's Agency

PERPIGNAN Nov. 7.

A wireless message from Jacka at 4 p. m. has announced that an insurgent column has entered Madrid under Col. Ascencio.

FIGHTING IN STREETS

A Lisbon cable states: It is reported that General Varela's troops reached Fuerta Del Sol, one of the principal streets of Madrid, where Government offices are situated. Violent fighting is taking place there.

It is stated that General Franco's troops have been in the streets of the Capital since 10-40 a.m.

SCENES AT Br. EMBASSY

MADRID, November 7.

A Madrid cable says: There were pathetic scenes at the British Embassy, where crowds of women and children were seeking protection, many who were Spaniards being sent away owing to the necessity of accommodating if necessary, 200 British subjects still in Madrid.

TO DYNAMITE PALACES?

TOLEDO, November 7.

A Toledo cable says: It is stated that the militia intend to dynamite a number of Madrid's outstanding buildings including the Royal Theatre, palaces and monuments before retiring from the Capital.

Earlier

NAVALCARNERO RECAPTURED

MADRID, Nov. 6.

The Minister of War announces that Government have recaptured Navalcarnero. He claims Government forces made appriciable advance in the fighting south of Madrid this afternoon and declares:

"The enemy is falling back with numerous losses."

Note: It will be recalled that Navalcarnero, the western bulwark of Madrid, fell completely to the rebels on October 21.

Bitter fighting is still proceeding at Carabanchel, five miles south-west of Madrid, which the insurgents are, at present, shelling. The air reverberates with the boom of guns and bursting of shells.

The insurgents have launched attack from the direction of Pozuels towards one of the principal railways entering Madrid.

Simultaneously, another column is advancing on Carabanchel, while a third is working its way from the south with similar object.

The insurgents appear to have concentrated the bulk of their forces in the west of the Capital, even at the risk of endangering their positions in other parts of the country.

It is believed that the conquest of the Capital, if achieved will not mean the conquest of Spain, as insurgent forces are likely to be compelled to leave the capital for other theatres of war.

It is understood that preparations are afoot to continue the fighting, should the Capital fall.—Reuter.

SPANISH GOVT. GO TO VALENCIA

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Spanish Government has left Madrid for Valencia leaving behind only the War Commissar, according to information reaching foreign diplomatic circles in London.—Reuter.

"I'LL STOP THEM YET"

LISBON, Nov. 7.

"I will stop them yet, but I will shoot myself if they break in. In no circumstances will I abandon Madrid alive," declared Senor Caballero to a friend, according to the statement of a captured officer.—Reuter.

A CONFIRMATION

(Later).—It is confirmed in official sources in London that the Spanish Government has left Madrid leaving behind a Military Governor.—Reuter.

HOFMEYR'S VIEWS

PRETORIA Nov. 6

Mr. Hofmeyr, Leader of the Union delegation to India, speaking at a reception in his honour, said he expected to find in the land political turmoil in a land in revolt against constitutional reforms, whereas there was a far more political turmoil in South-Africa.

He had thought that India was a land of poverty and squalor Although there was poverty and squalor, there was a wonderful movement for social reform and progress was afoot for improvement of public health, hospitals social welfare, social research, for which he paid high tribute to the Government.

Mr. Hofmeyr felt that his visit had done much good, especially in emphasising close relationship between South-Africa and India.—Reuter.

STEEL SHARE PRICES FALL

Employment In Industry Touches Record High Figure In U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

Intense interest is being shown on Wall Street in the developments in the American steel industry, in which a generally higher wage-level is forecast following on the ten per cent. increases by leading steel producers.

Coincidentally, the Iron and Steel Institute reports that the employment in steel industry in September amounted to nearly 527,000 workers a record high figure and an increase of almost 23 per cent. over last year.

In the meanwhile, the prices of steel scrap have fallen in Pittsburg and the downward trend of steel shares in the New York Market tends to focus the attention on the Labour situation in other fields which, it is believed, may be a more important factor on Wall Street in the near future.—Reuter.

PALESTINE SURPRISE

Arabs To Boycott Royal Commission

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6.

The Arab Higher Committee has decided to boycott the Palestine Royal Commission.

The Committee has simultaneously issued a manifesto to Arabs urging them not to co-operate with the Commission's work owing to Government's refusal to suspend Jewish immigration and granting new permits.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN NEW YORK PORT

NEW YORK: Nov. 7.

A General active Strike has been proclaimed in the Port of New York by the Seamen's Defence Committee to replace the Sitdown Strike. The Committee have also decided to attempt and prevent the sailing of the s. s. "American Legion," due to leave for Buenos Aires to-day, with Mr. Cordell Hull and other delegates to the Pan-American Peace Conference.

Fifty thousand men are idle now due to the shipping strike in the East and West Coasts. A stalemate is reported on the West Coast where the "tie-up" of shipping is hundred per cent. effective.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TRADE PACT

ROME, Nov. 6.

An Anglo-Italian Trade Agreement, effective from November 16, has been signed by the British Ambassador and Count Ciano.

It provides for the resumption of commercial exchanges and payments between the two countries and gradual liquidation of commercial and other debts and arrears.

Quotas, on the basis of which, the imports of British goods into Italy will be allowed, have also been fixed and, it has been agreed that the British frozen debts to Italy, amounting to £2 250,000 should be repaid in Sterling as original contracts made therein.

The conclusion of the agreement is regarded here with considerable satisfaction and, it is hoped, it will lead to better Anglo-Italian relations.—Reuter.

RUIKER LOSES WEIGHT

NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

Information has been received here that Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, now in Alipore serving his term of imprisonment on a charge of sedition, has lost 20 pounds in weight and is also suffering from blood pressure.—United Press.

ILLITERACY MUST BE STAMPED OUT

Miss Bahadurji's Appeal At Bombay Women's Association Conference

Resolutions urging the allocation of women's share in all the administrative services of the country, the starting of a hostel for women students in the City, provision of adequate facilities for marketing indigenous products, and proper housing facilities and social insurance for working classes, were passed by the Bombay Women's Association at the annual Conference on Saturday.

Miss G. J. Bahadurji, who presided, appealed to the women of the presidency to stamp out illiteracy.

She referred to the various disabilities women were subjected to in India and believed that women would have more opportunities for social reform through the new legislatures.

"The Conference and its officiated bodies," she observed, "will have to devise measures for an intensive education of the public into a proper appreciation of the new ideals which inspire woman's life and activities on modern society."

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji reviewed the work done by the Association during the year.

The Conference was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall.

Earlier, Miss Bahadurji declared open a Swadeshi exhibition organised by the Bombay Women's Association and the Gujarat Stree Sahakari Mandal, at Mantri House, Kennedy Bridge.

Mrs Gangaben Patel and Miss Bhalerao were elected delegates to the All-India Women's Conference at Ahmedabad.

(Full Report Will Appear In To-morrow's Issue)

BOMBAY MUST VOTE FOR CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 21.)

cepting offices. The Congress would decide the question only from the point of view of country's freedom. Acceptance or non-acceptance was the end but merely a means. After considering all the "pros" and "cons," Congress would take a decision on the point and not before that.

The work ahead was not work of individuals but of the organisation. Mr. Nariman was contesting the elections not as an individual but as a Congressman; Patil was not a Patil, when he contested the elections but a Congress soldier.

WHAT "SARKAR" MEANS

Bhulabhai On Congress M. L. A.'s Duty

Sjt Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, in the course of his speech said after the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement the Congress had fought the elections to the Indian Legislative Assembly and the country knew the result of that election and also of the work that was being done by the 'bloc' of Congressmen within the Legislative Assembly. To-day it was essential to create the necessary atmosphere for the election of Congressmen to the Provincial Legislatures. All these days the people were told that "Sarkar" meant the foreign Government but hereafter "Sarkar" should mean the people themselves and they must be that their representatives the Government. The real meaning of the vote was that one sincerely declared what he stood for by casting one's vote in favour of a particular candidate or the organisation on behalf of whom the candidate stood for election. Vote was something which could not be sold or bribed for. It should be given to the eight person in according with one's judgment. In future there would be only two parties in the country. One would be in favour of winning freedom for the country and the other would be the one which would be against it. The earlier that division is made, the better it would be for everyone concerned.

BOMBAY VOTERS' DUTY

What hope had those non-Congress candidates who were contesting the elections from Bombay? Did they think that the voters were fools? Did they imagine that Bombay voters would be amenable to bribes? If so they were mistaken. Bombay people had realised their responsibilities and would vote for their freedom by voting for Congress. There were many who were spending thousands and lakhs. It would be contest between the monied people and popular support. To-day the people of the country had realised that it was essential in their own interest to send patriotic men and women into the legislature.

Concluding Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai appealed to the people of Bombay to contribute liberally towards the Election Fund. He thought that Bombay alone could easily contribute fifteen lakhs, if every one of fifteen lakhs of residents in Bombay made up his or her mind to sacrifice some luxury for a single day.

GANGADHARRAO'S APPEAL.

Mr. Gangadharrao Dashpande in the course of a spirited speech in Marathi appealed to the Maharashtrians to vote for Congress. From his Maharashtrian brethren, the speaker wanted to know, if they loved Freedom or not. Knowing Maharashtra as he did, he felt sure that every Maharashtrian was madly in love with freedom. The Congress stood for freedom and naturally every freedom loving Maharashtrian should vote for Congress. To-day the Indian National Congress stood for 'complete independence' and he wanted to know from the Maharashtrians what other organisation there was which had that ideal? Now Maharashtrians loved freedom and appreciated the sacrifice made in that behalf by Congressmen. The speaker could say that from the very good acquaintance that he had of Maharashtra, who was there in the country, who did not want India win freedom—excepting a few who boasted that they would resist the break-up of the Empire with their lives. Congress had nothing to do with such men. As for differences, they were bound to be there in every organisation. But once a decision is taken it was for every one to support and back up that decision whether one was in favour of such a decision or not, before it was taken.

GRATITUDE FOR CONGRESS

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who spoke next said that the people of India owed it to the Congress that 3 crores of Indians had been entitled to vote. Had it not been for the Congress, there would have been only 25 lakhs of Indian voters under the new Act. If for nothing, at least out of gratitude the voters should vote for the Congress. The question that the voters had to decide was not as to whether the candidate they were to vote for was the proper candidate but whether the organisation behind them was the organisation which had fought for country's freedom. Nobody claimed that by Congressmen entering the legislatures they would bring heaven to earth. They only wanted to prevent worthless people, people who did not care for the welfare of the country from filling up those places.

Solution For Bengal Tangle

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The "United Press" reliably learns that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was commissioned by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee yesterday to suggest a formula for a solution of the Bengal tangle over the Communal Award issue, which, while not militating against the principles embodied in the Congress Election Manifesto, will at the same time, concede to the viewpoints of the Bengal Congressmen, prepared the following Draft Resolution to be considered at to-morrow's sitting of the B. P. C. C.:—

"The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee having considered the resolution adopted by its Executive Council on the 2nd September last and consulted the Congress workers and members of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, resolves as follows:

'That the B. P. C. C. places on record its sense of satisfaction at the clear declarations in the Congress Election Manifesto adopted by the All-India Congress Committee;

"That the rejection of the New Government of India Act involved the rejection of the Communal Decision that, even apart from the Act, the Communal Decision was wholly unacceptable;

'That the attitude of the Congress towards the Communal Decision was not "one of indifference or neutrality and that Congress disapproved strongly the Communal Decision and liked to end it".

THE A. I. C. C. MANIFESTO.

The B. P. C. C., therefore, calls upon all Congress organisations in this Province to give full publicity to the A. I. C. C. Election Manifesto and any agitation should be carried on the basis of it, concentrating on combating the whole Constitution Scheme including the Communal Decision, stress being laid on the objective of Congress, namely, Independence and on economic demands of the masses

Further that, effective and correct method of seeking an end of the Communal Decision must be on the basis of an agreed solution. Such agreed solution should be, in the opinion of this Committee, on the basis of Joint electorate and adult franchise or any other agreed basis consistent with independence and principles of democracy."—United Press.

FALSE RUMOURS CREATE PANIC

Two Cases Of Assaults

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The incidents reported during the day gave rise to rumours of a recurrence of rioting in the city during the night and most of the principal thoroughfares and business centres were deserted as the day wore on.

These rumours, however, were very soon proved to be false as only two cases of serious assaults were reported to the police during the course of the night. In both cases the victims were Muslims and strangers to Bombay.

The first of these was reported from Chinch Bunder where some Hindus are alleged to have set upon a Muslim and severely assaulted him with sticks. The news of the assault spread like wildfire and very soon excited groups gathered round the notorious corners at Bhendi Bazaar, Kumbarwada, Null Bazaar and Duncan Road.

The Maharbouri Police under Inspector Vanjara turned out in full force and made 30 arrests up to midnight in their section of bad characters.

At Kumbarwada a Muslim, who recently arrived in the city was returning from a cinema when he was brutally stabbed by some Hindu rowdies. The man was picked up by the police and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

Some minor assaults have also been reported but these are found in most cases to be frivolous complaints of no consequences.

Although the Curfew Order has been rescinded there was restricted service of buses and trams and other vehicles.

At midnight the city observed the Curfew Order as if it was still in force and except for those returning from the Fort area to their homes there was no one found on the streets. This was probably due to the fact that most people did not know of the cancellation of the order.

The total number of serious assaults on Saturday was six, of which two proved fatal.

(For early news see page 26.)

CURFEW ORDER RESCINDED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has rescinded the Curfew Order with immediate effect and also the order prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons in Bombay.

Hindu Tour to Japan

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR ORTHODOX HINDUS TAKING VEGETARIAN DIET

Fully supported by public organisations and eminent persons. Advisory Board consists of well-known business men.

S.S. "TILAWA," leaves Calcutta 28th March 1937, Halts at Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Amoy & Shanghai. 5 WEEKS STAY IN JAPAN. Best facilities to see Nagoya Exhibition, affording unique business opportunities. Return 21st June, 1937. RATES, including board-lodging on board & in Japan are: First Class... Rs. 1,150. Second Class ... Rs. 950. Special Deck ... Rs. 550. Reservation of seats on deposit of Rs. 400 for First & Second Class and Rs. 200 for Deck. Apply sharp to secure good accommodation. Booking closes on 15TH NOVEMBER, 1936.

Write for Free Booklet & all Details to

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13, PAGEYA PUTTY STREET, CALCUTTA.
'Phone B. B. 1344. ——::oOo::—— Wires "PYRAM."

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisement Salesman. Wanted a first-class Advertising Sales Representative for the Sunday Standard, Bombay. Applicants must have proved selling ability and newspaper experience, and possess initiative and creative ability. Remuneration by salary and commission, or salary only according to ability. Only written applications which state full details will be considered. Apply in confidence, the Managing Director, "Sunday Standard," Bombay. (4268)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust Ltd., Delhi. (Directorate includes Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, K.C.I.E., Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani K.C.I.E., Nawab Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan, Kt., M.L.A., Shah Goverdhan Lal Kabra and M. L. Khaitan, Esqr.,) Chief Agents and District Organisers for Bombay Presidency Test business essential. Really permanent career for pushing and capable men. Apply giving particulars to the Managing Director, Dr. C. L. Mohindra, M.A., Ph.D., P. O. Box No. 156, Delhi. (4227).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents & District Agents on high Commission. Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd., 98A, Clive Street, Calcutta. (7211).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Monthly rentals from Rs. 25 will help tenants to own independent houses. Write for particulars with two annas stamps to Post Box 227, Bombay. (7225).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

RUNNING THIS WEEK

Swash buckling Romance of a Desperado who defied death!

▲ ▲ ▲

Mahalaxmi Cinetone's Stunt Thriller

Bombshell

OR KHABARDAR!

Starring:—
Stunt King—
YESHWANT DAVE
Miss KHOORSHED,
Mr. MD. HADI,
Comedian of Imperial Fame

Time:
5-15, 8 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY HAS 84 MORE B.A.'s

Ranks Of Graduates Swells, Results Of October Exam. Announced

The following is the list of successful candidates at the B. A. Examination held in October last:

SECOND CLASS HONOURS.
No. 132.

PASS.

Nos. 4 5 10 11 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 27 28 32 35 41 43 50 53 55 60 61 63 66 67 70 71 72 76 77 78 79 84 88 90 96 99 100 102 103 110 111 113 114 118 119 126 127 130 131 133 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 147 152 154 158 170 175 181 182 184 189 196 204 205 206 207 209 210 213 215 216 218 219 220 223 224 225 230 239 241 246 247 250 258 259 263 264 265 268 269 270 271 276 279 283 290 292 294 295 301 302 309 313 316 318 319 320 321 323 324 325 326 327 328 330 331 332 334 335 336 337 342 344 347 354 356 361 364 366 369 371 375 379 380 382 383 384 397 398 403 406 413 414 418 419 422 427 431 432 433 435 436 439 441 442 444 445 446 453 456 458 461 462 463 464 465 466 468 471 472 473 474 475 476.

B. Sc. SUBSIDIARY

The following are results of the B. Sc. (Subsidiary) Examination held in October last:

Passed in the Subsidiary Subject: Nos. 1 4 5 7 8 9 10 16 18 20 23 26 29 33 34 35 36 40 41 42 43 44 45 47 48 49 50 51 53 54 55 56 57 59 60 62 63 64 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 80 82 83 89 92 98 100 102 104 105 106 107 109 110 111 113 114 116 117 121 122 124 125 126 129 130 132 133 134 135 136 147 150 154 159 162.

Passed in an additional Subsidiary Subject:—No. 137.

NEW BUILDING OF K. R. CAMA INSTITUTE

Sir T. Nariman To Lay Foundation Stone On Wednesday

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building will be performed on Wednesday November 11 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the site of the Old Ice House next to the St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Apollo Street, by Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, aided by other Freemasons.

All guests including Freemasons are requested to take their seats before 4-45 p.m. (S. T.).

The following Building donations are acknowledged:

Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi Memorial Committee Rs. 20,000. Trustees. Sir Dorabji Tata Charity Rs. 10,000. Trustees. Sir Ratan Tata Charity Rs. 10,000. Trustees. Mr. N. M. Wadia Charity Rs. 5,000, Trustees. Mr. N. J. Wadia Charity Rs. 2,000. Dr. (Miss) Freany Cama Rs. 2,000. Mr. Soitama Khurshedji R. Cama Rs. 1,000. Mr. Spenishta Sarosh K. R. Cama Rs. 75. Mr. and Mrs. Rustom Jivanji J. Modi Rs. 50

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A boy named Natha Maruti was knocked down by B.E.S.T. bus No. 1702, in front of the Globe Cinema Sandhurst Road yesterday afternoon.

The bus was proceeding along the road from east to west at the time.

He died at J. J. Hospital the same evening. The adjourned inquest on the body of the deceased will be held on the 10th instant.

Shock following upon extensive burns accidentally sustained from a sacred hanging lamp known as "Laman Deva" was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in respect of one Gangabai Moroba Raut (65) residing at Mugbat Lane.

V. N. Navalkar, a medical practitioner, gave evidence. He said that Gangabai could not get over the shock due to burns which she sustained on 3rd instant from a sacred lamp, while moving about in the inner room of her house. He treated her. She expired yesterday afternoon.

Mr. M. J. Kenetkar, editor of Nagpur Morris College, Nagpur, weekly, has suspended the publication of Hindi Nispruha which was started to serve as a central propaganda paper for the three provinces of Berar Marathi, C.P. and the Hindi C. P. for which the Congress had appointed a joint Parliamentary Board as they were in a position to meet their propaganda needs locally.

6th GLORIOUS WEEK

New Theatres Ltd.'s Masterpiece

Maya

Starring
JAMUNA, P. SANYAL, AZURIE, K. C. DEY, and NAWAR.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road.

Change in Timings due to Curfew Order

DAILY 2 SHOWS: 5-30 & 8
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SATI-LEELAVATHI

A super sensational, social and Detective Tamil Talkie

Featuring:—
M. K. RADHA, M. R. GNANAMBAL, M. S. MURUGESAN, T. S. BALAYYA

and a brilliant cast at

PLAZA

SUNDAY, 8th November
Morning at 10 a. m.

Management requests their patrons not to miss this talkie

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 10, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 23, 1355
Parsi: Khordad 4, 1306
Hightide: 7-30 20-37
Lowtide: 1-00 14-20
Sunrise: 6h 42m
Sunset: 6h 4m

Monday November 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Results of First LL.B. and B. Com. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
S. S. Strathmore, extra boat, arrives at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GLORY

The feast of Our Lady of Glory takes place to-day (Sunday). The Solemn High Mass with Exposition, Sermon and Benediction is at 9-30 a.m.

FREE FROM CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX

The City and Port of Calcutta has been declared to be free from cholera and smallpox from November 3.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Executive of the Reception Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the S. K. V. Samaj Hall, Gamdevi.

RATIONALISTS' DINNER

The general meeting and dinner of the Rationalist Association of India will be held at Mongini's to-morrow (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. when Mr. D. F. Karaka will address the gathering. Charges for dinner Rs. 4 per person.

PUNJAB JAIN BHARAT [illegible] SABHA

An ordinary general meeting of the Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon at the office of Lala Rattanchand Mukundlal, Patwa Chawl, Javeri Bazar, Bombay. [illegible] Jains belonging to all sects are invited.

HEBRAIC STUDIES

The Jewish Liturgy study class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. Psalm 29 and the Sabbath hymn Lecha Dodi' will be the subjects of study. Mr. M. D. Borgawker will conduct the class.

CO-OPERATORS' SOCIAL

Under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, the Co-operators' Social will be held to-day (Sunday) between 8-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, will be the guest of honour.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Foundations of Life" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

MANIK-PRABHU SAUNSTHAN

A meeting of the followers sympathisers and admirers of Shri Manik-Prabhu Saunsthan to express allegiance and homage to the present incumbent of the Gadi Shri Shanker Manik-Prabhu Maharaj who has been duly nominated as his successor by Shri Martand Manik-Prabhu Maharaj of Maniknagar (Nizam's Dominions), will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hirabag, (C. P. Tank). Mr. S. A. Shete will preside.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Famous Comedian

RALPH LYNN

STUMBLES

"IN THE SOUP"

To bring you Laughter guaranteed to cure all your worries.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"White Fang". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Suzy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"In the Soup". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
EMPIRE—"A Message to Garcia" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
[illegible]—"Maya". Daily at 5, 7-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 5-30 and 8-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Under Two Flags." Time as usual
PATHE—"The General Died at Dawn" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Savkari Pash". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Poor Little Rich Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Romantic India". Daily at 2-45, 5-30 and 8-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Bhakta Cheta". Daily at 5-15, 7-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

S. I. SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Ramnad Brothers at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Jyramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The members of the Social Workers' Society will visit Kamatipura locality, to-day (Sunday). Members will meet at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Foras Road, Tram Stand Junction.

KERALEEYA SAMAJ

The fourth of the series of lectures to the students of the First Aid Class organised by the Samaj under the auspices of the St John Ambulance Association will be delivered at the King George English School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

AUTUMN FESTIVAL
(From A Correspondent)

The Collegians of the N. H. Vidyarthi Bhuvan on Thursday celebrated the Autumn Festival under the presidentship of Principal Trivedi of the Bhatia High School, who is also the Hon. Secretary of the institution.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE DEBATE

Under the auspices of Dr. Clifford Manshardt Debating Society, a public [illegible] will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Nagpada Neighbourhood, New Nagpada, when Mr. J. S. Savant will propose that "There should be a League of all Asiatic Nations" and Mr. T. K. Menon will lead the opposition.

MARATHA SOCIAL CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Provincial Committee of the forthcoming Maratha Social Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Mill Workers' Union, Miranda Building, Ganesh Galli, Lal Baug, Bombay (12), to appoint the Reception Committee and its office bearers and the E. C. in its meeting on the same day to elect the President and fix the date of the session of the Conference.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. 'Conte Rosso' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 and 10 a.m. respectively on Thursday the 12th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Otranto' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Conte Verde' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Tango Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 and 2-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 10th instant.

UNION OF JUNIOR COMPANIES

Indian Assurance Chamber Formed

At a meeting held on 2nd. inst. most of the junior Insurance Companies of Bombay formed themselves into an association to be known as "The Indian Assurance Chamber", with its office in the premises of the Prabhat Insurance Co. Ltd., Mherwan Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay.

Mr. Syed Munawar, who presided over the preliminary meeting, welcomed the idea of amending the Insurance Law, but, he said, the interest of the junior offices should not be sacrificed. Instead of handicaping the younger concerns, the State should foster the growth of the indigenous companies.

Mr. Shantilal K. Trivedi of the Prabhat explained all the strong points in favour of their forming into an association at this momentous occasion when the new Insurance Bill was on the anvil. An association was then formed with Mr. Syed Munawar as President, Mr. R. L. Muni Vice-President, Messrs. S. K. Trivedi and U. N. Desai as Secretaries.

Andheri To Elect Delegate For Faizpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Saturday.

I understand from the president of the local Congress Committee that Andheri is entitled to elect 1 delegate for the Faizpur Congress and that an election will shortly be held for the purpose. A simultaneous election of 10 members of the Executive Committee is also arranged.

The nominations papers are now available and the persons who propose to stand for the election have to apply to Mr. D. G. Tipnis the Secretary of the Committee. The qualification for candidate is that he must be a member of the Congress on Sept. 30 last and that he should be a habitual wearer of Khaddar. The last day for filing in the nomination forms is November 9.

HALAI BHATIA MAHAJAN

Under the auspices of the above-mentioned Mahajan, the annual show of the Bhatia Gymnasium will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Mr. K. K. Meghji will preside and give away the prizes.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

The second anniversary of the Matunga Athletic Club will be celebrated at 4-45 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway). Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, will preside. There will be a physical culture demonstration by Mr. B. P. Wagh and his party and also by the members of our Club.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 26th lecture with series of the religious teaching of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nyaiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chinivala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street, every Monday, at 6-30 p.m.

CANVASSING OF VOTES

The voters of the Bombay University and Upper Council Constituencies are requested to note that Mr. V. L. Koranne, has been appointed for canvassing in the above constituencies on behalf of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee, says Mr. T. R. Deogirikar, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee, Poona.

ANDHERI RESIDENTS' PROTEST
(From Our Correspondent)

Andheri, Saturday.

A meeting of the residents of Bharda Wadi and Ram Baug was held last night in Ram Baug Public Hall. Mr. Ranchod Ramji presiding, registered a protest against the proposed action by the Vile Parle Municipality in constructing an open sullage water drain into the Nala which runs from Andheri market to Amboli and which in the way crosses the Bharda Wadi and Ram Baug localities.

The protest will be conveyed to the Municipality, the Director of Public Health, the Commissioner and the Collector of Bombay Suburban District.

LATE SIR LALUBHAI

Public Condolence Meeting At Andheri

A meeting of citizens of Suburbs of Bombay will be held at Guzdar Hall, Andheri, at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) to express their sense of profound sorrow at the sad demise of the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.

Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

The signatories are: Mathurdas Vasanji, Jivatlal Purtapshi Ceasor D'Mello, Matubhai Kisandhai, K. Natarajan, B. G. Kher, Madhavlal Makenji Bhatt, Jayeshkhlal K. Mehta, R. Amiklal Mehta, Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Chunilal Girdharlal, Virajlal K. Shah, Chunilal D. Parikwala, Dhirajlal C. Mody, Jivanlal C. Chinoy, Ranchhodlal Jariwala, Purshotam Kanji Karsondas, Dashrathlal R. Joshi, Bhagwanlal Bhat, Motilal B. Mazumdar, Gunwantrai R. Nanavati, Gokulbhai D. Bhatt, Maganlal Zaveri, Pudmakant J. Shroff, Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, Dr. E. S. Ghaswalla, Dr. R. P. Bhatt, T. C. Thakore, Shantaram N. Patel, S. N. Kaltag, V. D. Jog, J. K. Peeradina, Lalji Nanji, Ishwarlal Parekh, Jestaram Sunderji, V. R. Bhende, Shankerbhai Amin, Bhailal D. Amin, V. S. Naik, Ramniklal Nanavati.

Fatal Burns

BOMBAY: Saturday.

One Kamalavantibai Kanji, a resident of Valabdas Dayal Building, Samuel Street, felt giddy while cooking food and fell on a 'segree,' receiving burns of the first and second degree. She was admitted in G. T. Hospital, nearly two and a half months afterwards, and died this morning.

"Chronic burns accidentally sustained" was the verdict. The husband of the deceased said that she was suffering from consumption for the last 3 years.

IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION'S CONDOLENCE

The following resolution of condolence at the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas was adopted by the Council of this Association at its meeting on Saturday.

"The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association places on record its deep sense of loss at the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who, as its member since the inception of the Association in 1915, rendered valuable services to the cause of Indians abroad. The Council further expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family."

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

The story—swell!
The songs—hits!
The dances—sensational!
The cast—incomparable!
Shirley herself—
words fail us!

Shirley TEMPLE

in THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL

Free List Suspended.

Three Brutal Outrages Occur Within 24 Hours

60 Bad Characters Rounded-Up Following Stabbings At Falkland Road And Nul Bazar

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Although more than three weeks have passed since the riot in the City broke out, and to all intents and purposes, it has subsided, as a result of sporadic and stray assaults on unwary pedestrians the confidence of the public has not yet been fully restored.

Last night at Falkland Road, a Muslim was stabbed by some Hindus. In this connection two Hindus have been arrested by the Police.

At Duncan Road stones were thrown at some pedestrians. This morning, however, the situation took a little more serious turn as within the space of an hour two Hindus were stabbed at Nul Bazar, which threw the locality into considerable commotion.

Brutal Attack

It appears that Krishna Rama was walking along Nul Bazar when he was suddenly pounced upon by a hooligan and stabbed in the stomach with a knife.

The thrust in the stomach was done with such a force that the poor victim's intestines protruded from the stomach and he fell down unconscious. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

Another Victim

Hardly an hour passed after this incident, when another Hindu was attacked and stabbed in the same locality. His condition is not so serious. The police removed this unfortunate man also to J. J. Hospital.

After these two incidents Deputy Inspector Taylor rounded up 18 bad characters in the locality. Two hawkers with their hand carts full of knives and scissors were also arrested by the police with their dangerous wares.

Bhaiya In Hospital

Last night a Bhaiya was admitted in the K. E. M. Hospital as it is stated he was stoned by some Muslims at Saitan Chowki.

In all sixty bad characters have been rounded up since last night till this afternoon by the police in connection with the stabbing at Falkland Road and at Nul Bazar.

One Hindu came to the J. J. Hospital for treatment stating that he was assaulted by some Muslims.

Gandhiji coming out of Seva Mandir for going to Vithal Vidyalaya at Nadiad.

Inquests Completed On Five Victims

The City Coroner held inquests on the bodies of five riot victims this morning, the assailant in all the cases not being traced.

Inquest on the body of one Vithal Govind, a mucadam, who fell a victim at Umerkhadi during the riots was held first.

Bhimabai, wife of the deceased, in her evidence said that on October 16 at about 9-30 a.m. there was an uproar in front of their chawl (Municipal Chawl No. 42 at Jail Road North). She saw her husband lying injured near the entrance. He was later removed to J. J. Hospital where he died last night.

The verdict was:

"Vithoo Govind Chendawarkar died in the J. J. Hospital by shock and haemorrhage following upon fracture on thee base of the skull. The deceased was assaulted during the disturbances at Jail Road North."

Unknown Ghati

"Death due to stab wound inflicted on him by an untraced culprit during the disturbances," was the verdict on another riot victim (a Hindu Ghati) whose identity is not known.

A Dongri police constable giving evidence said that he found the victim lying injured near 'Broja' in Dongri on October 15 at 7-30 p.m.

He died on the same day in the J. J. Hospital.

A similar verdict was given by the Jury in respect of a Bhayya (Pardeshi) who dropped down before the police guard stationed in Bhendi Bazar on October 15. The identity of the victim is not established and the culprit is yet untraced.

Boy Murdered

Yet another verdict similar to the above was given the victim being a boy, Dattaram Dhansing, who worked on his brother's flower shop at Rustam Bagh, Byculla.

On his way to Bhuleshwar Market on 21st October to buy flowers, he was stabbed by an untraced culprit.

He was found by the police near Havaldar Lane off Bhendi Bazar by a Police Party.

"Death due to a homicidal stab wound" was the verdict of the jury to-day on the body of a milk vendor, Chandrica Gaji, who was stabbed while he was on his rounds on 14th October, at Bhendi Bazaar.

RICE BAG IN ROOM

Jaharia Rahim Bux, a Muslim woman, who was arrested by the Agripada Police this morning on suspicion in connection with the recent riots, was ordered to be bailed out in a sum of Rs. 500 (without cash) this morning at the Mazagaon Court.

The Police alleged that they recovered from her room a gunny bag of rice, which is suspected to be a part of the property looted from a bania shop at Sankli Street on October 18th.

Received Bullets

The Pydhonie Police arrested one Dadoo Sakharam and Narayan Shripati who were discharged from the Congress Hospital, yesterday.

It is stated owing to the riots at Koliwada the police opened fire on 18th October, when the above suspects received bullet wounds.

They were charged for rioting, house-breaking and theft in the Koliwada area.

The accused were released on bail in a sum of Rs. 500 (Rs. 150 in cash) each at the Mazagaon Court

Stone-Thrower Fined

Mahomed Oomar Haji Rafiq ullah, who was arrested on October 15 at Two Tanks from a crowd who, it is alleged, were throwing stones at passing tramcars, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or in dtfault three weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

GRAND GALA OPENING VERY SHORTLY

OF

"Call OF THE Soul"

THE GREATEST ALL-STAR CAST

EVER ASSEMBLED

A Picture for the whole family, for the whole SOCIETY.

The MOST SOUL-STIRRING Social Drama.

Magnificently Headed by

BAI JADDANBAI

A. HUSSAIN.
URMILA DEVI
SIDDIQUE
BABY RANI
&
Galaxy Of Others.

AT THE MAJESTIC

—::(GIRGAUM)::—

COMING

From Wedneday 11th November.

Touching story of that mysterious

FIRE

Burning in every home!

Your favourite Stars:—
JAMUNA,
BARUA,
MOLINA,
PRITHVIRAJ, B.A..
K. C. DEY
HARIMATI DEVI

It is the GREATEST SOCIAL SUPER HIT From NEW THEATRES LTD.

From the novel of SARAT CHATTERJEE

Directed by: BARUA

who gave you "Devdas"

Griha-Dah OR Manzil

N. B.—If the unfortunate riot will restart, the picture will be postponed.

Coming from Wednesday to

ROXY TALKIES.

Jewish Leader's Tribute To Indian Hospitality

DR. OLSVANGER ON HIS IMPRESSIONS OF HIS THREE MONTHS' TOUR

"I am grateful that I had the opportunity of learning to appreciate and respect new outlooks on life and of learning to know and love a nation which is to me New" said Dr. Immanuel Olsvanger, the Leader of Jews who arrived in Bombay in August last to tour the whole country in connection with the Palestine Foundation Fund.

Dr. Immanuel toured the whole country and met different people, though his main object was to meet the Jewish communities all over India and establish the necessary contact between them and the Palestine Jews.

Dr. Olsvanger referred to the recent Communal riots and said "It only shows that human stupidity and foolishness are not limited by geographical longitudes and latitudes."

TWO COMMUNITIES OF JEWS

Dr. Olsvanger said that during his stay in India he was mainly occupied with the Jewish community and the establishment of contact among them and the Jewish work in Palestine. During his tour in India he came across two very striking communities of Jews, one was in Cochin and the other was the Bene Israelite Community in the Bombay Presidency. Both the communities must have come to India and settled down in the first Christian century and may be even earlier

The Doctor continued "I feel that historical research, systematically done may throw light on the history of these communities. I spoke to several archaeologists, especially to Dr. Guha of Calcutta about the research. I entirely share Dr. Guha's view that excavations undertaken in those parts which occur in the legends prevalent among the people, would show that those were the landing places of the ancestors of these Jews. That would be one way of finding tangible historical document and the other way would be a research in Marathi literature, to find if any and what reference to the Bene Israel Community occur in the old Marathi writings. If indeed Bene Israels settled in India as early as tradition has it, then the first advent of the monotheistic religion must have been noticed by the native people of the country. Seeing and taking into consideration the keen interest that Indian people always took in spiritual life and movements, it seems to me that the literature of that time should have recorded the advent of these newcomers with a distinct and different culture. The same applies to the Tamil and Malayalam literature as far as the Cochin Jews are concerned.

"I was very happy to see all over India" said the Doctor" that exceedingly good relationship exists between the Jews and the Indian people of other religions."

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

Asked regarding the amount that he had collected for the Palestine Foundation Fund, the Doctor said that he could not say what the exact amount was but he could say that a fair amount had been collected in India by the Jewish Committee.

Questioned regarding his impressions of India and the Indian people he said "As far as India proper is concerned, I am sorry to say that I had no sufficient time to study India and Indians as I would like to have done. A short stay of a few months would not justify my giving my views on any Indian problem. I, however, am grateful that I had the opportunity of learning to appreciate and respect new outlooks upon life and of learning to know and love a nation, which is to me new.

STRIKING PERSONALITIES

"I have met some striking personalities in different fields, among those who are well-known in the public life of this country as well as among those whose names are humble and unknown. It is needless to say how much I was impressed by the Indian personalities, known all over the world, but I would like with much gratitude to record, the impression which I gathered from three theatrical performances in India. One was a performance in classical Sanskrit of an old Sanskrit play describing the life of Krishna and performed in Calcutta by the staff and students of the Calcutta University. I was fortunate in visiting this performance in the company of the well-known linguist, Prof. Chatterjee, who kindly explained to me all the details of the play.

"The other two were plays of Sjt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. The first one was Abu Hassan which I saw in Bombay and the other Tukaram which I immensely enjoyed in Ahmedabad. Especially the architecture in the second play, the exquisite acting of the author and his masterful singing will never be forgotten by me. He undoubtedly succeeded both in his drama as such and his acting to make the mystic dreamer Tukaram a living personality.

ON INDIAN HOSPITALTY

Referring to the recent communal trouble in the city, Dr. Olsvanger said "I was very much distressed at the recent disturbances in Bombay. It only shows that human stupidity and foolishness are not limited by geographical longitudes and latitudes. But I am convinced that although sparks of hatred are being kindled from time to time here and there; the noises of hatred are heard still loud, finally the tunes and melodies of love would come out valiently and triumphantly in the life of mankind. It is with such sentiment and sincere love to the country and its population that I am leaving India, where I was happy and enjoyed so much of hospitality and kindness.

Concluding, he said "I am sorry for one thing. Among the great men of India there is one striking personality whose acquaintance I was longing to make but unfortunately I was unable to realise. I am referring to Sir Mahomed Iqbal, who was long known to me as the poet thinker, who taught his readers to remain true to their own self."

Miss Bhagirathibai Pillai, a delegate to the I. L. O. Indian Branch, arrived by s. s. "Mooltan" from Colombo on Saturday morning.

THE ALL INDIA PREMIERE OF

THE GREATEST DEVOTIONAL PICTURE of the CENTURY

TUKARAM

—PRABHAT'S great Talkie Production based on the thrilling life-story of Maharashtra's GREATEST SAINT—

on

THURSDAY, the 12th NOV., 1936 AT 10 P.M.

AT

CENTRAL

TALKIES ::—:: GIRGAUM NAKA.

TUKARAM

Directed By:—V. DAMLE and S. FATEHLAL

and starring

VISHNUPANT PAGNIS,

supported by a powerful cast..... Be First to see this Great Creation.

Smashing Success

of

Yesterday's opening attended by enthusiastic crowds at every show. Hundreds turned away for want of accommodation. To avoid the rush, Rs. 2-4 and Re. 1-8 seats can be reserved in advance.

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST PRODUCTION

Janma Bhoomi

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

with ASHOK KUMAR

Thrilling Drama of a loving couple who teach the noble lesson of National service through social upliftment.

As the Curfew Order is now rescinded, three shows daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 10-45 p. m. To-day Matinee at 2-30 p. m.

Bona fide students will be admitted at *concession rates* to the 8-15 p. m. show on Tuesdays

Rates of Tickets: Rs. 2-4, 1-8, 1-2, Annas 14, 9 and 4.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

New Home of Bombay Talkies' Pictures

HEAVY CHOLERA MORTALITY

Over 40 Deaths In Week, Bijapur Alone Reporting 165 Fatal Cases

The following is the summary of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending October 31.

Cholera

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 910 attacks and 406 deaths against 809 attacks and 356 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 375 attacks and 165 deaths against 267-97 in the previous week. Dharwar 175-63 against 133-54; Belgaum 88-40 against 103-59; Satara 86-47 against 141-71; Sholapur 59-33 against 46-20; Ahmednagar 50-27 against 69-26; Poona 26-9 against 34-19; East Khandesh 25-7 against 6-2; Nasik 19-10 against 10-8; Surat 4-3 against nil and Kolaba 3-2 against nil.

Cholera in Bijapur district which started in epidemic form rather late in September has increased considerably during the month of October. Tracts where rain has been deficient, i.e., Sindgi, Bagewadi, Hungund and Meddebihal Talukas have reported the majority of cases. In Dharwar district infection was freshly introduced in seven villages of Kod taluka during the week.

Special Officers

Two special medical officers are working in Bijapur district in addition to the one appointed by the district local board where 17,896 inoculations have been performed so far. One malaria medical officer working in Dharwar district has been posted to Bijapur district for cholera duty. In Dharwar district one special medical officer appointed by Government and one by district local board are working at present and the total number of inoculations performed is 93,782.

As regards the other affected districts the week under review has revealed a good improvement in Satara and Belgaum districts slight improvement is noticed in Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Poona districts and the disease has slightly worsened in East Khandesh and Nasik districts. Kolaba district which has so far been free has reported 3 attacks and 2 deaths and Surat district after a break of 3 weeks has reported 4 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 15,363 bringing the total since January 1st to 414,035.

Plague And Small-Pox

Thirty-three cases and 17 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 11-11 in the previous week. Dharwar district had 14 attacks and 5 deaths against 2-2; Sholapur 7-3 against 3-3; Satara 6-5 against 1-2 and Belgaum 6-4 against 5-4.

The medical officer on cyanogas operations in Kalghatgi village of Dharwar district fumigated rat holes in 70 houses during the week. Similar operations are also being carried out by Karwar Municipality.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 1,288 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 28,966.

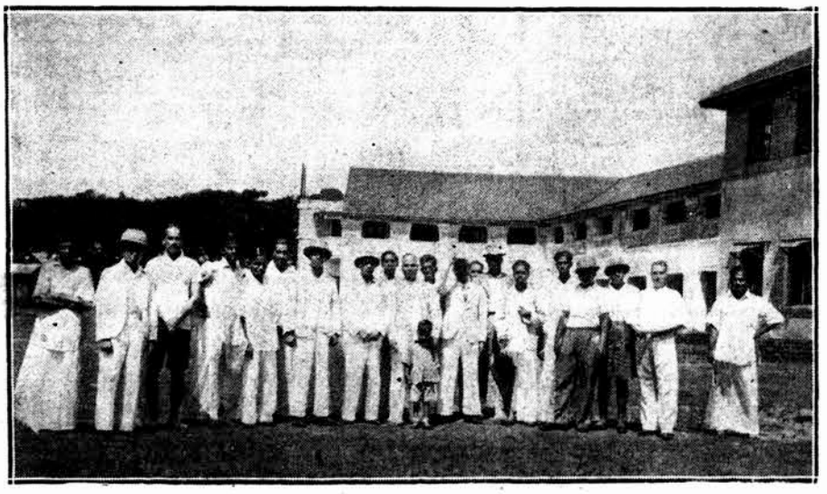
Small-pox figures for the week are:—East Khandesh, Belgaum and Kanara districts reported 4 cases each; Kolaba and Satara 2 cases each; Nasik and Ratnagiri one case each and Bombay city had one attack and one death. Total 19 attacks and 1 death against 22-6 in the previous week.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

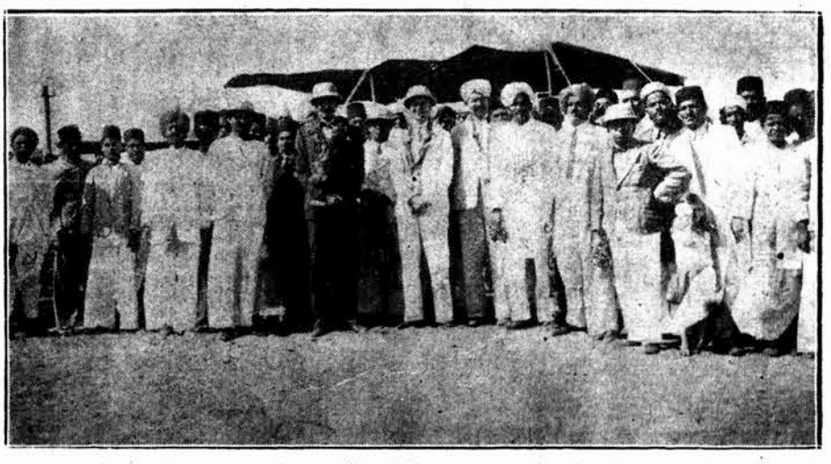
Six attacks and 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 7 attacks and 7 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported one attack and one death; Bombay city 5-3.

The twelve touring medical officers on anti-malarial duty visited 117 villages and treated 4,409 persons. Of these, 2,691 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 4,326 of these 1,917 were found with enlarged spleen.

A typical scene in Palestine, the wing of a train wrecked by Arabs. T his trick they apparently learned from the famous Lawrence of Arabia, who won over the desert nom ads as allies of the British during the World War.



Students and Instructors of First Aid Class, organised by Bombay Keraleeya Samaj. The classes are conducted every Sunday morning in the King George High School, Dadar, by an officer of the St. John Ambulance Corps.



A group photograph taken on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new recreational centre at Veraval on Oct. 21, by the Dewan of Junagadh (who is seen standing garlanded in the centre).

COLLECTOR TO BE RETURNING OFFICER

By Government Notification in the Political and Reforms Department No. R-352, dated the 2nd November 1936, published at page 2389 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 5th November 1936, the Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District has been appointed the Returning Officer for the Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District General Urban constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly in place of the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge Bombay and Bombay Suburban District.

OCTOBER LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of October was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for October.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital. By George Parker (Baritone). The Self Banished. (John Blow). Olinda; If Music be the Food of Love (Purcell). Maiden's Song (Reger). Wanderer's Night Song; To Music; The Fisher Maiden (Schubert, English trans. by Sam Langford). Far in a Western Brookland (Arnold Bax). Weathers (John Ireland).
7-50 p.m. An oratorio programme. 'The Gospel of Peace'. Compiled from the oratorios and other sources by Joseph Lewis. The BBC Orchestra (section C), conducted by Joseph Lewis. The BBC Chorus (section B). Chorus Master, Leslie Woodgate. Stiles-Allen. (Soprano). Freda Townson. (Contralto). Berkeley Mason (Organ).
8-20 'Sea Power No. 5: Personnel and Manning'. A talk by Vice-Admiral Sir George Chetwode, K.C.B., C.B.E.
8-40 p.m. A Religious Service. From St. Mary's Baptist Church, Norwich. Address by the Rev. Gilbert Laws.
9-30 p.m. The Jewish Ex-Servicemen's National Remembrance Service. From the Horse Guards Parade. Whitehall, London.
9-45 p.m. The BBC Military Band. Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. Homage, March (Wagner). Overture. The Merrymakers (Eric Coates).
10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports summary and announcements.
10-25 p.m. Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
31.36 metres, 9,565 kc|s.

11 a.m. The VUB Indian Orchestra. In popular tunes.
11-30 a.m. SB Light Classical Music. By Prof. Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
1 p.m. SB A Military Band Concert. By the 1st Somerset Light Infantry Band. March 'The Standard of St. George', Alford; 'A Serenade' Heykens; 'Songs of the Plantation', Chambers. Humorous Paraphrase, 'The Three Blind Mice', Lotter; Selection, 'The Desert Song', Romberg; Descriptive, 'The Butterfly', Bendix; Selection, 'Cavalcade', Coward.
2 p.m. Close down.
4-30 p.m. Light Music. By Shrlpant Balkrishna Shastri of Dhulia. With sarangi, harmonium and tabla.
5-30 p.m A Recital of Konkani Songs. By Manuel Alphonso and his art singers. A. R. D'Souza Ferrao, Miss M. Vaz and Lino Lobo. 'Sounvsar Coddu Tojea Vinem'. 'Gopan Mujea Geuncheac Rautam'. 'Cai Borem Tem Mankulem', 'Ontorlem suc, Carolina' (Mando). Follows by 'Dulpodda' (Traditional Chorus). Accompanied by the Oriental Syncopators.
6-30 p.m. Evensong. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay.
7-30 p.m. A selection of records. Introduced by Mena Silas.
8-30 p.m. The News in Hindi.
8-45 p.m. Popular Melodies at the Piano. By Mena Silas. Guitar Solos. By Antsher Lobo.
9-30 p.m. Talk (English): 'Some Recent Developments in Science.' By Dr. Nazir Ahmad. (This is the last of Dr. Ahmed's interesting series.)
9-45 p.m. The News in English.
10 p.m. Light Music. By Shanta Kumari. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra.

Nirom Java Programme

Wavelength 29 metres.
Also 19, 25, 27, and 31 metres.

6-15 Religious music; 6-45 Classical music; 9-00 National anthem; 9-03 Light music; 9-30 Nirom orchestra; 10-15 Songs and cinema organ music; 10-45 Nirom orchestra; 11-20 News; 11-30 Popular music; 12-00 Dance music; 12-20 News; 16-00 Elckwt-wils by Nirom orchestra; 17-00 News; 17-10 Popular music; 18-00 Sporting news; 18-15 Songs; 19-10 Bridge; 19-35 Gipsy music; 20-00 Dance music; 20-30 Popular gram. music.

Phohi Programme

12-00—17-30 Special transmission on 16.88 m.: (1) Gramophone records; (2) Political talk by Paul de Waart; (3) Mission news; (4) Gramophone records; (5) Talk; (6) Journal.

Beginning of the Phohi programmes on 16-88m. 18-00 National Anthem and opening announcement.

18-05 Talk on behalf of the Y M. C. A., by Mr. N. G. J. van Schouwenburg.

18-20 Broadcast by the Rom. Cath. Broadcasting Association for the Indies.: (1) March; (2) Talk; (3) Gram. records; (4) Political talk by Paul de Waart; (5) Mission news; (6) Journal.

The Phohi programmes continued: 19-20 Gramophone records.

19-25 Latest news from Holland.

19-35 Concert. Schubert programme (gram. records).

Calcutta Programmes

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8.
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

8-36 a.m. Religious Songs. By Sukhendu Goswamy.
8-56 a.m. Modern Bengali Songs. By Fullanaliny, Radharani.
9-36 a.m. Thungri (Bengali). By Kumar Sachin Deb Burman.
10-1 a.m. Kheyal (Asavari). By Maya Devi.
10-21 a.m. Sarengee Solo. By Chhotey Khan.
10-46 a.m. Review: 'Stage and Screen'. By Spectator.
11-6 a.m. SB An Orchestral Concert. Relayed from 'Firpo's' Restaurant. The News in English.
6-6 p.m. SB Church Service Relayed from St. Andrew's Church.
7-21 p.m. Talk On Health: No. 3. 'Health vs. Disease'. By Dr. D. N. Maitra.
7-36 p.m. Thungri. By Nivarani Sen.
7-46 p.m. Bhajan. By Ratneshwar Mukherjee.
8-6 p.m. SB Kheyal and Thungri (Bengali). By Kamal Das Gupta.
8-26 p.m. SB Modern Bengali Song. By Parul Chowdhury.
8-51 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report. (In Bengali).
9-21 p.m. SB Talk (English): 'Sa ety First Motoring'. No. 2. By J. B. Daymond.
9-36 p.m. SB A Recital of Gramophone Records. By 'Gramophile'. Some examples of recorded ballet music, with a short introductory talk, illustrated by extracts from: 'Les Sylphides', Chopin, etc.
10-21 p.m. SB The New Light Symphony Orchestra. 'Three English Dances'. Quilter. La Scala Orchestra, Milan, 'Schubert Fntasia'.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc|s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music (Recorded).
9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Cooking for Pleasure' No. 10. Preparations of Besan (Gram flour). By Kumari Shakuntla.
9-15 a.m. AIR Orchestra. Gun Kali.
9-25 a.m. Zohra Begum of Bombay (Film Star). Classical and Light Songs.
10-0 a.m. Afzal Husain of Nagina. 'Zindagi nagawar hoti hai. Kia shah-i-intizar hoti hai.'
10-10 a.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'Us ko kia aen nazar duniya ki ishwazaiyan, Jis ki nazron men hon tere husn ki ranaiyan'. 'Jhulna jhulai ri.' Thumri Gandhari.
10-30 a.m. A Classical Programme. (Recorded).
12-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Ramdasi Malhar.
12-40 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'Sagri umariya mori.' Khayal Sarang.
12-50 p.m. Afzal Husain. 'Tihe Sang-i-dar ne badal diya miri pastiyon ko faraz men, Ker hazaron arsh jhalak rahe hain miri jabin-i-nia men.' (Josh).
1-0 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'Tire hijr men hai mira ab yer alam.' Khamsa.
1-7 p.m. Zohra Begum of Bombay. (Film Star). Classical and light music.
5-0 p.m 1st News and Weather Report (English).
5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Bhim Plasi.
5-30 p.m. Afzal Husain. 'Ma ga re ni sa re ga re ga ma pa ma pa.' Sargam Kaf.
5-40 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. Jalao men unke Yusuf Misr ke gulshan se niklenge' Khamsa Natiiyah.
5-50 p.m. Afzal Husain. 'Shukal guni hamrain.' Khayal Bahar.
6-0 p.m. Malang Khan. Jait Kalian on Sitar.
6-10 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'O nashili ankh wale daur-i-paimana rahe, Lutf jab hai umr bhar madhosh mastana rahe'
6-20 p.m. Asad Al Khan. 'Dehr men naqsh-i-wafz wajh-i-tasalli na hua, Hai yeh woh lafz keh sharminda-i-mani na hua.' (Ghalib).
6-30 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Tilak Kamod on Sarangi.
6-40 p.m Afzal Hussain. 'Aisi dhir langar kare jhaka jhori.' Thumri Shankar.
6-50 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'Ab to la: mori gai.' Khayal Puriya.
7-0 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.' (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.)
8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'The Vanishing Past' No. 9. Our Customs. By Abdul Majeed.
8-15 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Khambawati.
8-25 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'Main parda hun to tira raz ashkar nahin, Jo parda dar hun to phir koi pahradar nahin.' (Bedam).
8-32 p.m. Afzal Husain. 'Tumhare husn ka paida jawab ho na saka, Chamak ke zarrah kabhi aftab ho na saka.' (Talib).
8-40 p.m. Zohra Begum of Bombay (Film Star). Classical and Light Music.
8-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English).
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Along the Frontier.' No. 10. Laddak: Buddhists' Tibetan Civilization. By W O. Wood, District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, North West Frontier Province, Shabkadar.
10-0 p.m. Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra. Overture, 'Chevalier de Breton,' Hermann. Grande Fantasie, 'Il Trovatore,' Verdi arr. Tavan. Waltz, 'Tesoro Mio', Becucci. Serenade, 'Schubert,' arr. Mendoza. Selection, 'Iolanthe,' Sullivan. March. 'Washington Grays,' Grafula.

A widow re-marriage took place on 5th inst. at the Akola Widow House, between Seth Shankarlal Jhumaklal Vaishya, a ghee merchant of Akola and Shrimati Kalavatibai, a Sanatan Jain. Mr. Takwale and Rameshwarji Brahmin spoke on widow re-marriage."

The [illegible] Institute gave an "At Home" to Mr. K. G. Prabhu [illegible] the Co-operative Society on Friday evening. Mr. K. G. Prabhu is in the centre with members of the Institute.

World's News From Across The Seas

G. G. S.'s "NO, THANKS!"—A TALK ON TALKING—DR. ROYDEN'S LAST SERMON—FASCIST TIRADE AGAINST JEWS—THE "ELDER BROTHERS"—ALL ABOUT MUSTARD GAS—RIBBENTROP'S DUAL ROLE—HITLER MAIDENS —DANGEROUS THOUGHT CONTROL" IN JAPAN

(By Our London Correspondent.)

Declined With Thanks !

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has been invited to stand for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University. So it is said, has Sir Oswald Mosley.

Mr. Shaw has not the slightest intention of accepting the invitation. "Why on the face of the earth," he said, "should I want to be Rector of the University? The invitation has come from the Students' Representative Council. Most of them are probably too young to realise the entire hopelessness of the application. No one who has the slightest intellectual reputation has any kind of chance of being elected by any University. It has been tried by Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. H. G. Wells and Sidney Webb (now Lord Passfield). They were ignominously defeated. Why should it not happen to me? The Universities always reject people of special culture and eminence and generally select some commonplace reactionary."

"It had never occurred to me to oppose Sir Oswald Mosley," added G.B.S. "He is a personal friend of mine. From the public point of view his candidature would be an interesting one because the Universities might quite possibly go Fascist. He would certainly have a much better chance than I should have."

* * * *

Shaw On Elocution

Most of the film people and critics at a small private meeting to discuss film speech were mystified over Dr. Esdaile, whom Mr. Bernard Shaw introduced to speak on "The Art of Talking on the Cinema." Nobody seemed to have heard of him. In the invitation he was called "the well-known author and authority on English as it is spoken."

He gave a chat on elocution which have been suitable for secondary school-children. He told his listeners several times how essential our articulation was, but his own diction suffered dreadful lapses. He said "oo-hen 'e" for "when he"; "metriculous" for "meticulous"; "lechus" for "let us"; "teks" for "texts."

As it happened Mr. Shaw more than made up for the companion's elementary lecture. He told the audience a story of a youth in the Isle of Dogs who was playing the part of a Persian prince in Mozart's Magic Flute. He was beautifully dressed for the part. When he came out of a stage faint he exclaimed, "Where am oi?"

He further reminded his listeners that the dialogue of his plays was not natural. "I write exactly like Shakespeare," he said. "If only people would catch the rhythm and melody of my speeches!" Norma Shearer he recounted, spoke beautifully in the the talkies. She almost brought tears to his eyes by the way she spoke the word "Water."

* * * *

Dr. Royden's Future

Some months ago Dr. Maude Royden announced her intention to resign her position as minister at the Guildhouse, where she began her work in 1921 after having had three years' experience as assistant preacher at the City Temple.

Dr. Royden will preach her last sermon at the Guildhouse on December 6 and will then devote herself to work for peace, beginning almost immediately with a tour in the United States. The Guildhouse will be closed after the services on Christmas Day, but the Guildhouse Fellowship intends to find a small new home in which to continue its Sunday services.

* * * *

He Prefers To Keep Mum

Mr. Bernard Shaw has refused on invitation to speak at a meeting to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the death of Israel Zangwill, the Jewish writer.

In doing so he said, "the meeting will inevitably end in a discussion of the Jewish question. I am not a Jew, and I do not see how I could be of any help if I were to make a speech. In any case, I am too old to attend any more public meetings. I have had enough of them. I am approaching a doddering and senile condition now, and I prefer to stay away."

* * * *

The Death Merchants

An increase of nearly £400,000,000 in the last ten years in world expenditure on "national defence" is recorded in the twelfth edition of the "Aramaments Year Book, issued by the League of Nations.

World armaments cost £1,80 millions last year compared with £700 millions in 1925. Naval tonnage shows an increase from 5,441,000 tons in 1931 to 6,013,000 tons in 1935. This is what was called "Ending war for evermore," and "Making the world safe for democracy."

* * * *

British Fascist Calumnies

The stock-in-trade of the Fascists is Against the Jews. The Jews are responsible for everything: Crime, High Finance, Unemployment, Low Wages, Defeat of the Arsenal and Lumbago.

However, there are 45,000,000 people in the United Kingdom and there are less than 350,000 Jews. During the Great War, 50,000 Jews served in the Forces. 2,425 Jews gave their lives for Britain in the War, 344 officers and 2,091 other ranks. Nearly 7,000 Jews were wounded. Jews fe with their British comrades in Flanders, Gallipoli, Egypt and in the seven seas. Jews gained 5 V.C.s; 49 D.S.O.s, 263 MCs, 85 DCMs, 329 MMs, and 885 other Honours and Distinctions.

"The Jews control British finance," says the Fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley. But there is not one single Jewish director of the Bank of England. There are only three Jewish directors, out of 150, on the Boards of the Big Five Banks (Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, National Provincial and Westminster). There are no Jews among the 70 or 80 directors of the other clearing banks. There are only 9 or 10 private Jewish banks much smaller in scope and business than the other British ones. Out of 615 Members of the House of Commons, 18 are Jews (eight Conservative, four Liberal and six Labour). There are seven Peers of Jewish faith out of 770 members of the House of Lords.

* * * *

Lord Sankey In Retirement

Lord Sankey, who last year went into the modified retirement of an ex-Lord Chancellor on the reconstruction of the Ministry, was 70 on October 26.

His is the rare distinction of having reached the Woolsack without ever having sat in the House of Commons. He owed it to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's difficulty in 1929 in finding a Socialist lawyer of sufficient eminence to be given the appointment. In Mr. MacDonald's first Ministry Lord Haldane, the Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor, returned to his old position.

Since his resignation Lord Sankey has come into prominence by his bill for the abolition of trial by peers. But he has taken little active part in politics. Now that he is no longer a member of the National Government he is again on good terms with his old party. His return to the Socialist fold and resumption of political activity is not unlikely. Lord Sankey's value to the Socialists as a potential Lord Chancellor has one important qualification. His health has long been far from good—a serious disability in a septuagenarian.

* * * *

"Elder Brothers" Of Trinity House

To become an Elder Brother of Trinity House is one of those honours which most politicians covet very highly. Mr. Walter Runciman's connection with the sea is additional reason for personal gratification.

The last member of the present Government to be elected an Elder Brother was Sir Samuel Hoare. He was elected at a special court in August, his old antagonist over the India Bill, Mr. Churchill being the only non-acting Elder Brother present. Other politicians who are members of the Corporation are Mr. Baldwin, Mr Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Monsell, Lord Crewe and Lord Selbourne. Elder Brethren enjoy an honour which is unique. They have the King for a colleague. King George V was also an Elder Brother. The Master is, of course, the Duke of Connaught.

* * * *

The King's Gift

The elephant tusks which the King has given to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington are very acceptable there. They have not had such a big presentation of ivory for a long time.

One pair are the record Indian tusks for weight and length, another pair is Malayan, and the rest are African and include some of the souvenirs of the King's holiday in Central Africa ten years ago. The tusks will be on view in the corridor outside the Museum's refreshment room in a few days, and an official there says they will be an impressive sight.

* * * *

First Aid In Mustard Gassing

A friend has seen a synopsis of one of the lectures on "First Aid Treatment of Mustard Gas," given to one of the staffs.

It tells you that Mustard Gas soaks into the skin readily, like ink into blotting paper. You get then a swelling, then a blister, and lastly an ulcer. It says that a gas-proof room should be airtight. "Stop up every hole, key-hole, mouse-hole, etc." though what the etc., stands for nobody knows.

"How to avoid becoming a casualty: (1) Always have respirator ready. (2) Immediately take cover in gas-proof room. (3) Stay there until gas has passed away. (4) Take care of your protective clothing.

The lecture goes on and on and on, and tells you about:

1 Basement with two entrances 2 Ground floor room facing East and North, not West and South 3 Small amount of window space 4 Windows not too exposed 5 The room should face a high building or soft ground 6 do not choose your living room, as you might be burning a fire when an air raid occurs. 7 Have electric light.

You should take supplies into the room: "Food, water, clothing, electric torches, toys and games. Lavatory accommodation with screens."

It seems just like donning the Black Cap for a few dozen million of Britain's population.

* * * *

The Nazi Ambassador

Herr Von Ribbentrop's dual role as Ambassador of Germany and diplomatic representative of the Nazi party was emphasised by his dress at Victoria Station when he arrived on October 26.

As he stepped from the train he was seen to be wearing a brown shirt and a black-tie under his lounge suit and grey, double-breasted overcoat. The brown shirt and black tie constitute the official undress wear of a member of the Nazi Party. This is a mode which Herr von Ribbentrop frequently affects. The brown shirt, however, in view of the new Ambassador's high sartorial standards, probably comes from a first-class shirt-maker, and not from the mass-production factories which supply the rank and file of the party.

* * * *

"Hitler Maidens"

Visitors to Germany who have seen the marching columns of "Hitler Maidens" in their badly fitting blue skirts and mustard-coloured jackets will be interested to hear that the girls are now to be supplied with evening dress for special occasions. This decision is probably due to Herr Hitler's personal interest.

Not long ago he asked the wife of one of his colleagues to design a new uniform, as he was afraid that the Nazi Guards would never choose their wives from the ranks of the Hitler Maidens unless they looked more attractive. The official organ of the Hitler Youth gives its approval to this move. It has no objection, it declares, to smart clothes but merely to the spirit in which they are sometimes worn. It adds:

We hate the young lady with a life of her own because we hate deceit. We hate the doll type that requires an exciting dress in order to attract attention.

The properly equipped Hitler maiden will now, the paper points out, have her uniform to wear when she is in on duty, her national peasant costume for folk-

(Continued on page 34)

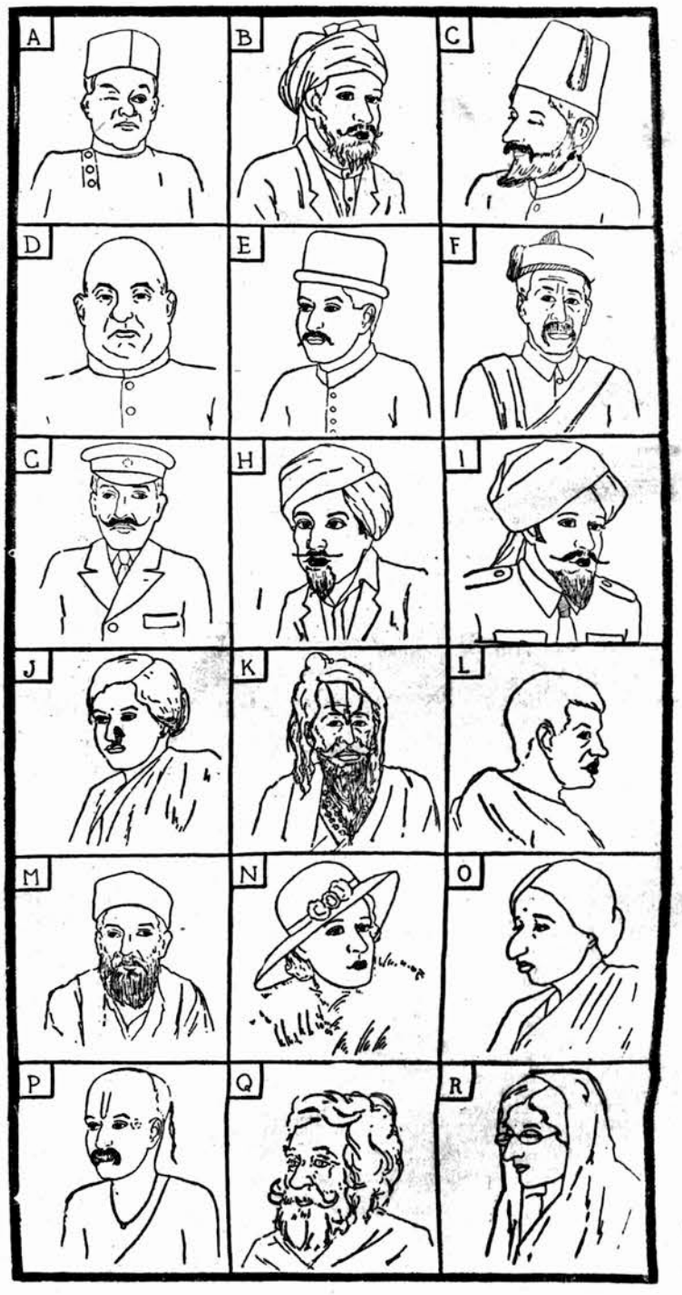
CRIMINALS COMPETITION

Chase the Criminals! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

This competition has been specially selected for the festive season when young and old indulge in all sorts of pastimes and make themselves happy. You will be earning whilst playing—and very easily too.

In the two series of pictures those marked A, B, C, ... are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3, ... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the disguised criminals.

For example the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as in No. 8 but the defect in his eyes gives him away. (Note the slight downward tilt of the head in No. 8 as compared with H). We therefore enter No. 8 against H in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the Coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas 8 for each entry before Wednesday, 18th November, 1936, subject to and observing the following rules:—



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) **HAND DELIVERY**—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 18th November 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

1st Prize
Rs. 5,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 7,500

layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

Criminals.	Disguised.
A	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
18th November, 1936

For More Entry Coupons See Page 3.

World's News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 31)

dancing in the meadows, and her evening dress for festivals.

* * * *

Coral Fishing

Japanese fishermen report the discovery off Formosa of a piece of coral weighing more than 350 pounds, believed to be the biggest in the world.

Their catch is estimated to be worth £600. Had it been made elsewhere it would have been far more valuable for the coral species found in Japanese waters is of small commercial value by comparison with the precious varieties found in the Mediterranean. The size of this single piece seems grotesque: its weight is nearly as much as small boats engaged in coral fishery in the Mediterranean collect in a year's working. Even the men who use bigger boats of 12 to 14 tons think themselves lucky if they secure 850 pounds in a season.

Fishing for coral demands an even higher degree of patience than fishing for salmon. It is a 10-year plan. The valuable reefs along the coasts of Algeria are divided into 10 sections, of which only one is fished each year, since it takes 10 years for coral to mature properly.

* * * *

Thought Control In Japan

An intensification of Japan's already impressive system of national thought control is indicated by the decision, which has just been announced in Tokyo to establish "protective thought surveillance stations" in seven cities and substations in fifteen others. In charge of these institutions will be twenty-three "thought-guidance officials," bureaucrats of high rank, and a much larger number of "thought protection officials." The methods which will be employed in order to guide Japanese thinking along correct lines are not explained.

If previous practice is followed, any Japanese who is suspected of cherishing "dangerous thoughts" will be summoned to the "protective thought surveillance" stations and sub-stations and exhaustively examined; and, if anyone confesses that he holds subversive ideas there will be strenuous efforts to persuade him of the error of his ways, with a prison sentence as an ultimate deterrent for incorrigible wrong thinkers.

* * * *

Egypt's New Stamps

When Mr. Anthony Eden's effigy appears on Egypt's new postage-stamp Lord Baden-Powell will be deprived of a distinction which he has hitherto treasured as unique. He was the only Englishman, apart from Royalty ever to have appeared on a stamp in his lifetime. The stamp was issued in Mafeking.

In foreign countries living statesmen are occasionally represented on stamps, Dr. Benes, for instance, has appeared on a Czechoslovakian issue.

Lord Byron was shown on a Greek stamp a few years ago, commemorating the Greek War of Independence, and the English Admiral Cochrane appeared on a Chilean stamp commemorating the Chilean War of Independence. Another Englishman who has in recent years enjoyed postumous fame on stamps is the late Mr. J. D. Bourchier, a distinguished newspaper correspondent in the Balkans, who played an important part in the foundation of the Balkan League before the war. After his death in 1920 Bulgaria produced a special commemorative stamp issue, portraying him in Bulgarian national costume.

* * * *

Scottish Economy

When the bust of Lord Kelvin, the great Scottish scientist, was unveiled at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington a congratulatory cable of 1,500 words was sent by representative men of science in England.

Scottish scientists also sent a cable. However, it contained only one word: "Felicitations."

* * * *

Guarding The President

President Roosevelt is now resting at Hyde Park after a series of exhausting train tours of various parts of the country. Such trips are especially difficult for the President owing to his physical handicap, which renders him relatively immobile.

His movements are restricted to his own car. Unlike Mr. Landon, who bobs on and off the rear platform of his train at every stop with conscientious activity, Mr. Roosevelt can only appear with some difficulty after the train has stopped. He is then supported on the arms of one of his sons or of his personal bodyguard, Gus Generich. He cannot alight from the train until his special ramp has been brought back from the luggage van by six or eight men, who often have difficulty in forcing a way through the crowd. The actual view of the President's disability never fails to surprise the public. Neither the reporters nor the photographers have prepared them for it. The crowd invariably falls silent when Mr. Roosevelt moves down the ramp and nervously gives an enthusiastic cheer of relief when he reaches the bottom. Secret Service men will seize any camera that shows this incident or the President getting into a motor-car, and will tear out the film. Their right to do so appears doubtful but nobody so far has ever questioned it.

* * * *

Some remarkable reasons given by United States visitors why they had gone to England have often appeared in the English newspapers.

A New York lady visitor to London has now given a new one. "You see," she said, "I owed an account in London and it was quite so small that I felt I couldn't send the money, so I thought I would just go over and settle it."

* * * *

On The Border Line

Mm. Zdenka Koubka, 24-years-old Czechoslavakian "woman" athlete, who last year had an operation which changed her sex, left New York for Europe on October 23 for another operation.

This operation, according to Koubka's manager, is necessary because of the apperance of "disturbing symptoms." Koubka's sex is again dubious. Doctors have advised that there should be a further operation to remove Koubka from the sex border line.

Koubka was weeping hysterically as "he" boarded the liner Lafayette and sobbed out "I want to be a man than a woman. I am going to have the operation if necessary because I am marrying a girl law student in Prague in 1937."

Before the operation Koubka, as Mdle. Zdenko Koubkova, won the women's world record for 80 and 800 metres.

* * * *

A Lesson To The Casts

Because they were "lazy," and "refused to catch rats," the city of Bialystok (Warsaw) has ordered that "all cats are to be kept without food for twenty-four hours every week."

For some time the city has been overrun by rats, and every means of fighting the plague have failed. Last year some 2,000 cats were imported into the town, but without any effect whatsoever. The Town Council has now decided to fine every cat owner zlotys for having overfed their pets. The money thus obtained will be used to pay one zloty for every rat brought dead or alive to the Town Clerk.

* * * *

A Student's Dilemma

Sandor Csuka, a Hungarian Transylvanian of Deva, failed to pass his examination at the Roumanian school. Convinced that he had received unjust treatment at the hands of a Roumanian professor, Sandor wrote a letter to King Carol stating his grievance.

As a consequence of the letter an inquiry was made and Sandor was examined by a committee and passed with flying colours. The matter was not so easily rectified, however, for one of his former professors advised Sandor's expulsion from the school on the ground that his appeal to the King was a breach of discipline.

Sandor has now sent a petition to the Minister of Education stating that if his expulsion from the school is not revoked he will apply to the Government Board for justice.

* * * *

Law's Delays

A lawsuit between two villages near Lyons, Beaufort and Les Chapelles, (France) for the possession of Mont Treicel, a hill in the neighbourhood, has just been settled by arbitration, the award being that the hill shall be entered on Beaufort's Land Register, but that the inhabitants of Les Chapelles shall continue to enjoy whatever proprietary rights they may have acquired.

Complaints against the law's delays are common in France, but as the lawsuit in question began in 1603, in the reign of King Henry IV, the majority of litigants in France may now feel themselves to be relatively lucky.

* * * *

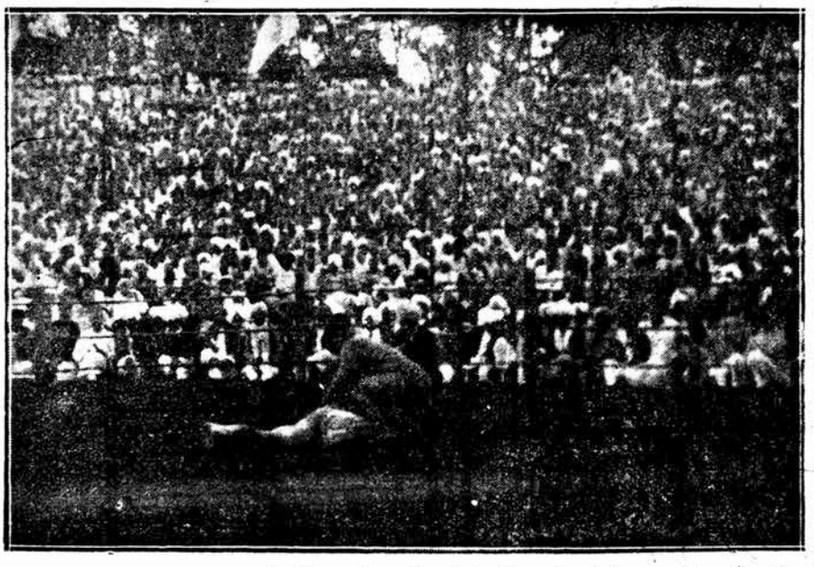
Great Sayings

The only decent Jew I ever knew was so decent he committed suicide. I would not mind if all Jews were as decent.—Herr Julius Streicher.

Too much of Geneva's bad air has been affecting Litvinoff.—Dimitrov.

We are a good-humoured people, and cannot imagine ourselves flying at each other's throats; but there are plenty of savages even in Great Britain.—Dean Inge.

Let the Blackshirts talk to their bearts' content, but in public buildings, or in public places like Hyde Park. After all they have little enough to say.—Mr. F. L. Lucas.



Von Kramer, the German wrestler, is seen here lying flat quite exhausted and Shiva Gundappa Mutuale, the Kolhapur champion, is sitting on Kramer's back and trying to turn him on his back. Twenty thousand spectators watched this wresting contest on the 26th Oct., which was finally won by the Kolhapur champion.

"JANMA BHOOMI"

At Opera House
(Contributed)

The most outstanding feature of "Janma Bhoomi," the Bombay Talkies' new picture which opened yesterday at the Opera House, in its strikingly bold theme. The producers have dedicated the picture to the sons and daughters of India who are striving to make her a happier and better land. No better compliment can be paid to "Janma Bhoomi" than to say that it vindicates its title as well as the dedication. It is a worthy offering.

SERMON IN CELLULOID?

Let this not give the impression, however, that "Janma Bhoomi" is a dull and boring sermon in celluloid. Far from it, indeed! The vortex of circumstances into which Protima and Ajoy, the two youthful reformers, are thrown by the wily tactics of a band of reactionaries led by the Zemindar's 'gumashta,' the village moneylender and the priest, has all the elements of powerful drama. And the climax which arrives with a startling suddenness is both unusual and unexpected. Another feature of "Janma Bhoomi" which impressed one is its uniform emphasis on all the important characters in the film. It is not a hero-and-heroine's monopoly. Consistent with the theme of the picture which demanded the presentation of a large number of varied characters and the interplay of their reactions, every one of the leading characters is given a chance to act. But still Devika Rani stands out. With easy grace she makes a lovable Protima, the girl who finds herself torn between romance and service, and who ultimately finds comfort and happiness in the latter. Ashok Kumar makes a good leading man, a restrained personality, and his singing is perhaps even better than in "Achhut Kannya." Chandraprabha, as the "pagli," the mad philosopher of the village, sings and acts equally well while Pithawala reveals himself to be a very convincing villain. Our old friend Kamta Prashad has a different kind of role this time but he is as good as ever.

Of the technique of the picture it is sufficient to say that it keeps up the level of previous Bombay Talkies successes.

"STUDIO NEWS"

It is of special interest to note that Mr. Sohrab Modi, who had so far declined to act in his next picture 'Atma Tarang' owing to the burden of production and direction already weighing upon his shoulders, has at last acceded to the numerous requests of exhibitors and fans and is going to play an important character in 'Atma Tarang.' His inclusion in the cast, which already boasts of names like Firoze Dastur, Prabha, Gulzar, Kiren Shashi, Eruch Tarapore, Vasant Pehlvan and Durgapershad, will mean a tremendous impetus to the box-office value of the picture.

The company has sent out its location expert to explore and spot adequate locations for the outdoor scenes of 'Atma Tarang.' Soon Mr. Modi will be leaving with his unit to shoot the same.

Their Marathi picture 'Namdev' is nearing completion. Saraswatibai and Krishnabai, two important characters in the picture have contributed exquisite pieces of music.

SAGAR STUDIO NEWS

Mr. Surendra Desai, has returned from Calcutta having purchased the rights for three of the best Bengali novels of Dr. Sarat Chandra Chatterji, viz., (1) Bijoya or Datta. (2) Chandranath. (3) Badididi. and some further arrangements made in Calcutta will be Bose will start his "Eternal Music" very shortly leading Surendra as hero. Mr. Badami has practically completed "Daughter-in-law" written by Mr. K. M. Munshi, featuring Sabitadevi, and he is busy with his new scenario of "Kokila", the famous Gujrati novel by Ramanlal V. Desai, wherein Sabitadevi will have a leading role. Mr. Luhar has completed Capt. Kirtikumar except some outdoor scenes, which he desires to take along with his new picture "Diamond King". Mr. Mahboob is rapidly progressing with his new picture, the plots of which are very sensational and full of mystery. Mr. Yakub is busy editing his "Lion of Sagar".

TAMIL PICTURE

"Thygraj" has progressed half way and promises to be one of announced later on. Mr. Hiren the best Tamil picture ever produced. No pains are being spared to make it a faithful picturisation of the life of the great saint, and practically the entire Studio Staff and Artistes are taking part to make the picture a great success.

LEADING LIGHTS OF GUJERATI LITERAR Y CONFERENCE

Mahatma Gandhi, President of the Sahitya Parishad.

Pr.nc pal Dhruva, who acted as Presidcnt of the Parishad in the absence of Gandhiji.

Muni Jinavijayji, President of Historical section.

Kaka Kaleikar, President of the Fine Arts section.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, President of the Literary section.

Mr. Ramnarayan V. Pathak, President of the Kavi Sammelan.

Specially Sketched For The "Bombay Chronicle" By Mr. M. M. Mistry, Artist, Chanasma

Syt. Bimalendu Bose, the dancer, now in Bombay. He intends to give a dance recital shortly. He depicts here "Indra."

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Divali Prospects

Though the riots are now over, the dislocation caused by the disturbances will naturally take some time to disappear entirely. The merchant community is, perhaps, the worst hit by the recent outbreak. Trade and business suffered a severe disorganisation during those troublesome times, and the recovery is very slow. The time between the Dasara and the Diwali is the peak period for traders, big and small. This year the gay air of festivity is very much lacking. Up-country merchants are naturally reluctant to come to Bombay at present, and as a consequence much business is being diverted to other centres. The gold and silver merchants especially are severely affected. Their business had to be suspended for more than a week during the riots, and even now it is in an attenuated condition as the public nervousness has not yet entirely disappeared. Again, this is the cracker season and any number of temporary shops usually spring up in different parts of the city at this time, which do a roaring business in fireworks. This year they are few and far between. Perhaps, we have had sufficient fireworks already! Thus the prospects of Divali seem far from rosy. That, indeed, is the bitter legacy left behind by the riots, apart from the actual loss to life and property.

Election Campaign

Now that the selection of Congress candidates is practically over, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is devising ways and means of starting intensive electioneering propaganda throughout the city. A meeting of the Congress candidates from the city and suburbs was held on Wednesday at the Congress House under the chairmanship of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who decided to form a General Election Board for the city and the suburbs, composed of the candidates themselves and prominent Congress leaders and sympathisers to carry on the election campaign. Special ward committees will also be appointed to do house to house canvassing. Nearly six hundred volunteers have already been engaged for the election propaganda, which was formally inaugurated yesterday with a meeting under the presidency of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Matric Examination

The matriculation examination which began on Thursday was the first supplementary examination held according to the resolution passed in the Senate last year. The very fact that nearly fourteen thousand students have appeared for the examination is an eloquent index of the unconcionably hard results of the last April examination, against which such an outcry was raised. Nearly 3400 students have appeared at the different centres in this city and special arrangements have been made for their safety in view of the recent disturbed atmosphere in the City.

Just Tributes

The imposing statue of Sir Pherozesha Mehta before the Bombay Corporation Buildings bears the inscription "A great Indian, a great citizen and a great patriot." No inscription, indeed, could have been more appropriate than this simple one. Sir Phirozesha belonged to the early band of Indian patriots, and the services he rendered to the country and city entitle him to the esteem and respect of the succeeding generations. His twenty-first death anniversary was thus rightly observed on Thursday. A meeting was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall that evening, under the presidency of Sir Cowasji Jehangir. The secret of Sir Phirozesha's success, as pointed out by Mr. K. F. Nariman, lay in his courageous and fearless mentality. His services were as diverse as they were distinguished. Whether in the legislature or in the Indian National Congress, whether dealing with educational or civic problems, Sir Pherozesha made the impress of his dominating personality wherever he went. He is, of course, known best as the Father of the Bombay Corporation, and none has contributed more to the shaping of Bombay as the "urbs prima in Indis" than he did.

"Premium On Hooliganism"

A number of Relief Committees were formed during the recent riots for rendering assistance in a variety of ways to those hit by the outbreaks. These philanthropic bodies had necessarily to be run on communal lines then for making relief promptly available to the afflicted. But in the wake of the riots have come Defence Committees for rendering legal aid to those who might have been implicated and hauled up before the courts through mistake. It is a thousand pities, indeed, that even those committees of enlightened members of the bar are being run on purely communal lines, with the most deplorable result that free legal aid is being indiscriminately offered on purely communal considerations, regardless of the merits of each case. In a very pertinent and trenchant statement, Mr. K. F. Nariman recently condemned this state of things, and noted that this virtually amounts to putting a premium on 'hooliganism and mavalism.' He has aptly suggested that if those bodies are genuinely concerned in securing justice, and not merely in affording communal patronage and protection, they ought to join hands, consider the different cases purely on merit, and move only when they have convinced themselves that a really innocent party has been implicated. It is extremely regrettable to note, however, that though it is some days since Mr. Nariman issued his statement, there has been so far no response whatever to his appeal.

Gala Occasion

The W.I.A.A. Dinner which was held at the Taj on Wednesday was a Gala occasion in every sense of the term. The statement made by the President that the membership has within one year increased from 4402 to 5770 shows the remarkable strides which the association has made during recent months. A number of tableaux were presented depicting the growth of the association from the earliest times. The innovation of 'painted backs' was widely applauded by the Assembly, and those items and the usual cabaret made the function a brilliant and memorable function indeed.

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Occasional Comments • On • Lawing

By N. J.

Dustbin For Derelicts

In the excellent speech he delivered the other day at the University College of Law at Nagpur, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had some interesting things to say about the profession of which he is such a distinguished ornament. The lawyer, said Mr. Desai, is a guardian of the liberties of people. He stands for the vindication of truth and justice. The lawyer's profession, deplored Mr. Desai, has not received its just recognition from the public. He appealed to his youthful audience to keep those high aims before them. Only those who have a special aptitude for law should come forward to enter the profession. It was a great mistake to suppose that facility of expression and fluency of language were alone sufficient to make a successful lawyer. "The legal profession," warned Mr. Desai in a striking phrase "should not be a sort of dustbin for derelicts"!

* * * *

Thick Skins

The warning was necessary in view of the plethora of aspirants for briefs—which never come. But Mr. Desai's complaint that the profession has not received its due recognition is rather unjustified. It certainly has—though not on the lines he would wish! If more brickbats than bouquets come the lawyer's way,—well, none can say they are entirely undeserved. It must have been many, many centuries ago that the common man learnt at his cost that law is not always the same thing as justice. Lawing, since then, has been associated in the public mind with lying. That they have flourished in spite of all the abuses and accusations that have been showered upon their devoted heads constitutes, of course, a remarkable tribute to their thick skins. Law is proverbially an ass, and obstinacy is naturally a great asset in the struggle for existence.

* * * *

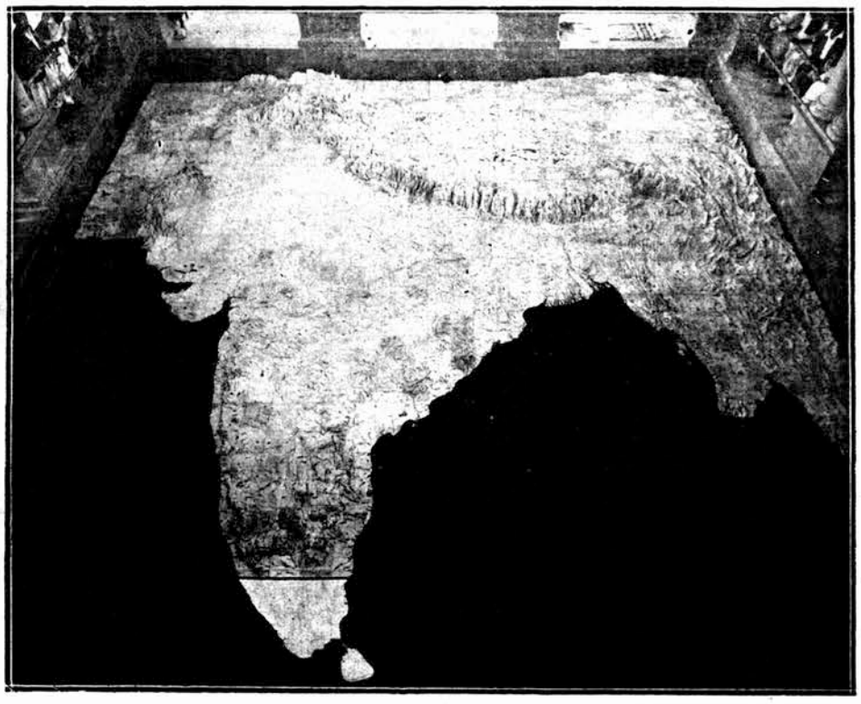
Lawyer In Literature

The world's literature, indeed, bristles with compliments to the legal fraternity—proffered by the legion of litigants who had occasion to go to law. Lawers, ac-

(Continued on page 37)

THE TEMPLE OF THE NATION

Relief Map Of India Executed In Marble As Concrete Symbol Of The Country And Object Of Veneration To All Her Children



This Relief Map of Bharat Mata ("Mother India") in marble, 30ft. by 30ft. and true to scale, has been placed in the shrine-room of the Mandir—in place of the usual idol—as an object of worship for all Indians, irrespective of caste, creed or race. The Map alone cost about Rs. 25,000 to execute. The Mandir has been dedicated by the donor to the Indian Nation.

Gandhiji opening the Bharat Mata Mandir, accompanied by Dr. Bhagawandas and others.

A view of the Bharat Mata Mandir at Benares, which was opened by Mahatma Gandhi on 25th Oct. (Inset: Babu Durga Prasad, architect).

Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta, the donor.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

(Continued from page 36)

cording to Goldsmith, "are always more ready to get a man into troubles than out of them." Lord Broughton had probably a personal experience when he caustically remarked: "The lawyer is a gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it to himself'. But none has surpassed Coleridge in the stinging invective he levelled at lawyers in his 'The Devil's thoughts':

"He saw a lawyer killing a viper
On a dunghill hard by his stable;
And the Devil smiled, for it put him in mind
Of Cain and his brother Abel"

* * * *

Why So Touchy?

Mr. Desai's complaint, however, is shared by many of his "learned brothers." It was only a few months ago that the Lord Chief Justice of England decried: "the persistent crabbing, disparaging and defaming of the law courts" and of those who live by (or upon!) them. This inability or reluctance to understand the public is, of course, one of the most delightful characteristics of the lawyer. For if he had been endowed with the faculty of "seeing oneself as others see us," his race would have long since become extinct. Again, one wonders why lawyers should take this "want of recognition" or "crabbing, disparaging and defaming" so keenly to heart. No calling, indeed, is immune from it. We journalists, for example have to suffer the same fate, if anything in a worse measure,—and that, too, without the consolation of fat fees ever coming our way!

* * * *

. . . . His Due

One must, however, give the lawyers their due, and one must admit, they have many a time strived and suffered for the vindication of justice (as distinguished from mere law). The debt which England owes to a long line of distinguished lawyers and jurists for her constitutional advancement is, of course, well-known. It is also a dominating fact that in the fight for India's freedom, it is the lawyers who have always been in the vanguard Lokmanya Tilak, the foremost maker of Modern India, though he did not practice law, taught it. Mahatma Gandhi earned legal laurels in South Africa, though when the time came to choose between his client's case and his own conscience, he did not hesitate for a trice. C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Lajpat Rai all made their mark as lawyers before they flowered into national leaders. Even Jawaharlal was cut out for his father's profession though his heart was never in it. Those, of course, are the diamonds in the dustbin, to revert to Mr. Desai's phrase. They could have shone with equal effulgence anywhere else. They are exceptions which prove nothing.

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About Studios And Stars

"The Poor Little Rich Girl" with Shirley Temple at Regal.

"White Fang" at the Capitol this week.

SHIRLEY SCORES TRIUMPH IN HER GREATEST FILM

At The Regal

Shirley Temple's new hit "The Poor Little Rich Girl" will flash across the screen at the Regal from to-day in a blaze of melody, laughter and romance is sure to leave the cheering throng delighted with the knowledge that Shirley had topped even the greatest of her past hits. Here is Shirley in all her glory in a song-filled, laugh-laden story that is one of the crowning cinema achievements of this or any other year. "The Poor Little Rich Girl"—Shirley herself—opens in the palatial mansion of Michael Whalen, father of the little miss. Shirley has no mother but her father has provided a veritable regiment of ades-de-camp whose sole duties are to look after her. If Shirley dares to sneeze—off she must go to bed while a doctor is called to prescribe for her "alarming cold". Shirley, as you can imagine, is none too pleased with this state of affairs and persuades her father to send her to boarding school. While waiting for the train, Shirley slips away from her nurse, Sara Haden, and wanders along the street playing a game of make-believe. Miss Haden, in the meantime, is the victim of an accident, and during the following days in which Shirley seeks adventure, the little girl is not missed by her father. A touching series of events finally culminates in Shirley being adopted by a pair of aspiring radio entertainers, Alice Faye and Jack Haley. Miss Faye realizes that Shirley is no "orphan" as she has told them but Haley recognizes Shirley's talents as just what the act needs. The team is a knock-out in its audition and is hired by Claude Gillingwater—the strongest business rival of Shirley's father! How Shirley brings success to Haley and Miss Faye-romance to her daddy and Gloria Sturat and happiness to crabby Claude Gillingwater makes her most human and heart-warming story. Five melodious new song hits and really hits—are featured in the production. The numbers all authored by those famous Hollywood song writers, Mack Gordon and Harry Reveal, are "When I'm With You", "Bu Definitely", "You've Gotta Eat your Spinach, Baby" "Oh, My Goodness" and "Military Man" Darryl F. Zanuck appointed Irving Cummings to direct the film and B. G. DeSylva associate producer.

"Gorgeous Hussy" at the Central this week.

"The General Died At Dawn" retained second week at Fathe.

LOVE WARS AGAINST CODE OF THE WILD

At The Capitol

A woman's love wars against the ruthless law of the wild in "White Fang", Jack London's thrilling sequel to his "Call of the Wild" currently at the Capitol Theatre with Michael Whalen and Jean Muir heading an outstanding cast that features Slim Summerville, Charles Winninger, the original radio "Cap'n Henry", John Carradine, Jane Darwell and Thomas Beck. Whalen, two-fisted adventurer, Miss Muir a beautiful woman from "outside" and "White Fang" the savage half-dog, half-wolf form an unusual triangle that dominates the story. Miss Muir and her brother Thomas Beck, are bequeathed a gold mine. They go North and persuade Whalen to guide them through the dangerous country. Whalen agrees to lead Beck, but insists the girl to remain behind. The rigors of the trail are too much for Beck and he goes mad. Whalen falls in the snow and is saved from a savage wolf-pack by a magnificent dog who accepts him as master. A wandering party rescues Whalen but Beck's body is later discovered with a bullet through the skull and Whalen is accused of murder. Miss Muir, torn between love for the adventurer and fear that he is her brother's murder, and "White Fang" the dog are Whalen's only hope to escape. A whirlwind of exciting events climaxes this great outdoor romance. "White Fang" is a Darryl F. Zanuck Twentieth Century production, directed by David Butler. Gene Fowler, Hall Long and S. G. Duncan authored the screen play. Dogart Rogers was associate producer.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE COMPETITION

The above competition will take place at the Regal on Thursday 19th November at 5-45 p.m. All girls below the age of 10 and below 4 feet 2 inches in height, are eligible to compete.

Two prizes (a first and a second) will be given to the girls who most nearly resemble Shirley Temple. Competitors must wear the nearest possible copy of any of the dresses that Shirley wears in her latest picture "The Poor Little Rich Girl". There will also be 6 other consolation prizes.

A special panel of 5 judges will adjudge the winners of the competition.

Around Theatre & Film Land

SANGEET'S "CALL OF THE SOUL" OR "HRIDAYA MANTHAN"

At The Majestic

Generally the Film Producers all over the country find it most difficult to please satisfactorily the hundreds of thousands of cinema-minded people of the City of Bombay, because the local cinema audience, visiting the Indian theatres, is so fastidious and discriminating that they generally and in most of the cases correctly, have been found capable of detecting even the most minute defects in the pictures.

It is only when the picture is really good and satisfactorily meets with the taste of the general audience that we should hope to get the cinema fans in sufficient numbers to fill the show house to its fullest capacity for days together.

And here is Sangeet's latest production "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan," for which it can be said with undoubted confidence that the entire audience will give to this picture a roaring reception and vociferous appreciation and applause, because it is for the first time that the story as that of "Call of the Soul" has been attempted for the screen. The story itself is poignantly human in its theme, emotionful in its ideas, soul-stirring n its psychology and heart-rending in its melodious and rhythmic flow.

"Call of the Soul" gives an unquestionably pathetic appeal, because it is based on the real incidents in life of a once happy and blessed family of Bengal, but now absolutely ruined to the extent of irreparability. Rai Saheb Keshav Chandra Banerji having drowned his life and soul in drinking, Harish Chandra Banerji, his brother, in having become a Sannyasi, and Nirmala Devi, once devoted and faithful Hindu wife in having become a 'daughter of joy,' as victims of heartless social injustices.

Never had there been such a human document present on the Indian screen with the attendant pathos, sorrow and life, in all its grim details to such an extent as to draw tears from the eyes of everyone. The picture once seen will linger long in your memory and the impression it will leave in your heart will last for all your life time.

The cast is a brilliant one, lead as it is by the screen's foremost idol and songstress Bai Jaddanbai, who has also directed the picture with a touch of skill so rare in Indian films. Urmila Devi, a society lady of charm and grace, makes her bow to many fans in India in a memorable role. Then you have A. Hussain, who is rapidly becoming famous as each picture comes out. He has given a performance, which but once comes in a life time. Siddiqui, who had been in New Theatres, is even far better in this picture than it had ever been his lot so far. Baby Rani, that kid, who has captivated many hearts all over India, is supremely adoring in this picture. Never had there been such a galaxy of stars—each a rare gem—gathered as in this picture, fully realising the great anticipation, which this picture had already evoked in the mind of the public.

Added to this, spectacular settings, enchanting dance hits, wonderfully enticing music, with the best of the technicians gathered together for this picture, so that the management has spared no pains to make each small detail a perfect one, in the full sense of the term.

The picture which will come to the screen at the Majestic on the 14th November, 1936, is one that should be seen by the rich and the poor, by children and parents and, in short, by every one for its monumental contribution to the art, which this picture represents fully well. A great picture with a great cast which but once in your life time comes and therefore one that should not be missed at any cost.

The Government of Madras have, it is understood, decided to open two cattle farms, one at Guntur and another at Pratur.

"Bomb Shell" at the Globe.

"Jwalamukhi" at the West-End (Ranjit).

Kumari Jamuna in "Maya" at the Minerva.

A. Hussain, the handsome hero with beautiful voice, featuring 'Call of the Soul" to be released soon at the Majestic.

"Manzil," to be released soon at the Roxy.

Arab Rulers Of Middle Asia

King Ghazi Of Iraq

King Ibn Saud Of Arabia

Imam Yahya Of Yemen

Emir Abdulla Of Trans-Jordania

Jai And Nimbalkar Pile Up Tall Scores

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES IN CITY

There were two matches on Saturday one at the Parsi Gymkhana between Dr. Kanga's Eleven and H. H. the Chief of Jath's XI and the other at the Hindu Gymkhana between the Hindu Representative XI and the Islam Gymkhana.

L. P. Jai, Captain of the Hindu Representative Team scored 111 runs for his side including one sixer and 17 fours, while Nimbalkar scored 137 runs from the Chief of Jath's XI for his side. The matches will be continued to-day.

At The Hindu Gymkhana

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.

G. L. Patil, c and b Bham	20
L. P. Jai (Capt.), c Bham, b Hussen Miya	111
P. R. Dalvi, b S. Heutulla	15
S. N. Mehta, c Baporia, b Peerbhoy	14
R. R. Sarang, c Aga, b G. Lalji.	18
M. S. Naik, l-b-w Hussen Miya.	2
R. R. Wadker, batting	13
S. C. Seth, batting	3
Extras	23
Total (for 6 wickets).	219

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 45; 2 for 74; 3 for 132; 4 for 186; 5 for 195; 6 for 206.

At The Parsi Gymkhana

CHIEF OF JATH'S XI.

Desmukh, b Cama	0
Nimbalkar, c Printer, b Dhondy	137
Jadhav, b Cama	0
Charry, c Dhondy, b Maneckshah	33
Chief of Jath, c T. Contractor, b Maneckshah	39
R. J. Gharat, run out	34
Hazare, b Dhondy	4
H. J. Vajifdar, b Dhondy	2
S. R. Godambe, batting	3
Dr. Kothare, batting	4
Extras	12
Total (for 8 wickets.)	268

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/0; 2/0; 3/76; 4/206; 5/247; 6/253; 7/260; 8/263.

U. P. SATRAP PLEADS FOR "OFFICES"

Wreckers Will Have To Answer At Bar Of Public Opinion

LUCKNOW: Nov. 7.

The achievements of the present Constitution with all its defects and compromises, during the last 15 years, were enumerated by the Governor, Sir Harry Haig, addressing the United Provinces Legislative Council for the last time this morning.

The most striking advance achieved, said His Excellency, had been perhaps, in the sphere of education.

His Excellency said that in no comparable period in the past had so much been done to promote the stability of the rural economic structure and he expressed the belief that the policy of the Rural Development movement was laying the foundation of new life in the villages and of great advance in happiness, intelligence and prosperity.

PLEA FOR "OFFICES."

Passing on to the new Constitution the Governor said:—

"There can be no question of the election being a struggle between the Government and the people. The contest is between the parties which reflect the main tendencies existing in the Province. We presume that, any party which goes to the electorate with promises of what it will do and intends to do if returned with a majority, will try to carry out those promises through the Constitution, that is, by forming a Government and working it in the constitutional way. It is sometimes cast up against those who are taking part in these election that they are seeking "Office." There is nothing discreditable in this. On the contrary, it would be those who might seek to use majority not for the purpose of forming Government and taking "Office," but for the purpose of promoting unconstitutional activity who would have to answer at the bar of public opinion."—A.P.

DOHAD CANDIDATES FOR FAIZPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Nov. 6.

It is understood that about 18 candidates have filed in their nominations for the election of delegates to the Faizpur Congress from Dohad Jhalod rural and urban constituencies.

Prominent among those who are contesting, are Messrs. Ramanlal Sheth, Kamlashanker Pandya, Harilal Shah, and L. M. Shrikant It is understood that the rural candidates of Gujarat have asked for coloured boxes to facilitate voting by villagers.

Bombay Lads Win All Events

Too Quick And Clever For Army Challengers They Carry Off All Championships In Juniors' Tournament

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Clever feinting, hefty punching and magnificent boxing tactics by the youngsters in the finals of the Bombay Presidency Championships, held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, last night, was very much enjoyed by the keen followers of the "Noble Art of Self-Defence."

The Bombay lads won all the events. Their methods of crisp and quick attacks, coupled with sound defence, kept the Up-country Army challengers always "on guard," with the result that Bombay won all the championships.

Summary Of Results

The following is the summary of results:—

Nagpada House	4.
Sassoon Industrial Institution	3.
"Dufferin" Cadets	2.
Petit Gymnastic Institution	2.

The Army won the Special Contest.

The best boxer in the tournament this year is F. Coutinho. He feints like a novice to divert his opponent's attention and then shoots out his straight left with damaging effect. He fights coolly.

R. Gazikhan, G. Baboolal, R. D. D'Souza, S. Jacob, Cadet Ward, J. Davis, Cadet Curry and Boy Shortland displayed fine knowledge of boxing.

Cadet Nazareth was the best looser. Smothered in blood, he fought pluckily till the last round.

At the conclusion of the bouts Mr. K. MacI. Kemp, the President of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation presented the medals to the finalists, the champions getting a certificate in addition.

The following are the results of the finals:—

Details

Class A.

6st. and under: M. Fernandes, Sassoon Industrial Institution, beat R. Pereira, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" on points.

6st. 7lbs. and Under: P. Francis Sassoon Industrial Institution beat Boy Turner, Royal Warwicks.

7st. and Under: F. Coutinho, Petit Gymnastic Institution beat A. Pereira, Petit Institution on points.

7st. and Under: I. Menashy, Nagpada House beat N. Ebhraim, Nagpada House, on points.

Class B.

7st. and under: R. Gazikhan, Sassoon Industrial Institution beat Kadderkhan, Sassoon Industrial Institution.

7st. 7lbs. and Under: G Baboolal, Nagpada House, beat Boy Humphreys, R. A. Depot, Mhow.

8st. and under: R. D'Souza, Nagpada House beat Cadet Nazareth, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin," on points.

8st. and 7lbs. and under: S. Jacob, Nagpada House beat Cadet Clements, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" on points.

9st. and under: Cadet Ward, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" beat Boy Carman, R. A. Depot, Mhow, on points.

9st. and 7lbs. and under: J. Davies, Petit Institution, beat Boy Kennedy, Durhams, on points.

10st. and 7lbs. and under: Cadet Curry, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" knocked out Boy Mills, R. A. Depot, Mhow.

Special Contest: Boy Shortland, R. A. Depot, Mhow, beat J. K. Davar, Zoroastrian League, on points.

RAIN HOLDS UP M. C. C. MATCH

Play Stopped After End Of Visitors' Innings At 344

MELBOURNE, Nov. 7.

The four-day match between the M. C. C. and Victoria, which commenced at Melbourne on Friday, was held up to-day owing to rain.

Resuming their second innings this morning the M. C. C. scored 344 all out.

Play was abandoned for the day, at the end of their innings, owing to rain.

M. C. C.'s First Innings:

Barnett c. Rigg b. Ebeling	131
Fagg c. McCormick b. Ebeling	20
Worthington b. McCormick	0
Leyland run out	24
Hardstaff c. Plant b. Frederick	85
Fishlock not out	42
Allen st. Barnett b. Frederick	11
Sims l-b.-w.. b. Frederick	16
Farnes b. Frederick	0
Wade c. Barnett b. Frederick	0
Voce st. Barnett b. Frederick	2
Extras	13
Total	344

C. F. Andrews Deplores Colonial Office Decision

FRANCHISE FOR ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO FIJI LEGISLATURE

Compromise Between Election And Nomination Likely To Create Divisions Between Indians

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The decision of the Colonial Office regarding the Franchise for election of members to the Fiji Legislature was bound to do harm to the Indian community because of the compromise between election and nomination.

Three Indians are to be elected to the Fiji Legislature, while two others are to be nominated.

This division was certainly going to create divided opinion among the Indians there, where unity amongst them was of the utmost importance.

So said the Rev. C. F. Andrews, who arrived in Bombay this morning by s. s. "Mooltan," in an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Sentinel."

Pulled Down In Health

Mr. Andrews arrived in Colombo a few days ago after his visit to the Fiji Islands. At Colombo he fell sick and had to stay there for some days till he recovered from his illness.

When he landed in Bombay he looked pulled down in health. He told our representative that Doctors had advised him not to exert himself as there was every possibility of a breakdown in his health if he did so.

Asked regarding his work in the Fiji Islands, he said that in his report to the Indian National Congress and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association he had recommended that there should be only election and no nomination of Indians to the Fiji Legislature.

This recommendation had been partially granted. An Indian member, to serve on the Executive should be taken from among the elected Indian members of the Legislature.

He also had suggested that Indians and Fijians should be allowed to enter the high grade Civil Service. At present there was no Indian holding a higher post than that of a Second Grade clerk, while Fijians had been appointed District Commissioners.

Dissatisfied With Pension

Continuing Rev. Andrews said that he was dissatisfied with the decision of the Colonial Office regarding the Franchise to the Fijian Legislature.

He thought the decision was likely to do harm to the Indian Community there by the compromise between election and nomination. Three Indian members are to be elected, while two others are to be nominated to the Fiji Legislature according to the decision of the Colonial Office This division is almost certain to create divided opinion amongst Indians, where unity was of utmost importance.

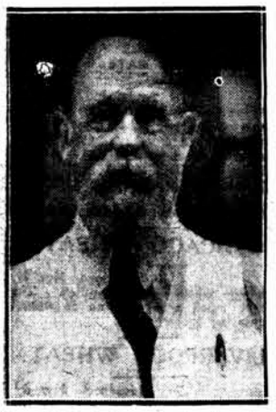
If all the five seats had been thrown open for election, he was certain the Indian Community would have put forward candidates to represent all sections of Indian Community.

Improvement In Conditions

Speaking about the economic condition of Indians in Fiji, Mr. Andrews said that, since the abolition of indentured labour, there had been a remarkable improvement in the economic conditions of Indians. They had shown themselves extraordinarily capable as sugar cultivators. Several of them had become peasant proprietors

Mr. Andrews paid a tribute to the Arya Samajists and Sanatani Hindus working in Fiji and said that they had done a good deal to educate Indians there. Muslims, numbering about ten thousand, had also greatly interested themselves in the education of Mussalmans. Education of girls had improved much but lack of suitable schools and teachers had proved an impediment in the progress of girls' education

The relations between Fijians and Indians were excellent. Fijians who had become Christians had made a remarkable advance in education. A Fijian named Ratu Sukuna had been appointed District Commissioner. He had obtained Honours degree in History at Oxford.



Rev. C. F. Andrews arrived yesterday by s.s. "Mooltan" from Colombo.

Going To Wardha

Mr. Andrews is staying with Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai at Warden Road and is leaving for Wardha to-morrow to see Mahatma Gandhi. From there he is going to Delhi and after a couple of days proceeds to Santiniketan for a short stay. He returns to Bombay on the 11th of December and leaves for England next day. He expects to come back to India in April next year.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

Moneylender Claims Amazing Amount As Interest

FEROZEPORE, Nov. 3.

A villager of Kamalawala who accepted Rs. 27 as a loan in 1896 is now asked by his creditor to pay an interest over Rs. 2 lakhs on the amount. A suit has been filed in the court of Mr. L. Tara Chand Gupta, Subordinate Judge, Ferozepore, in this connection.

It is stated, Kishore Chand advanced Rs. 87 to Umra and others of Village Kamalawala for 2-1/2 'ghumaon' of land, which was mortgaged with him on 6th August, 1896 and the possession of which was delivered to him. Kishore Chand was to take the produce of the land in lieu of interest on Rs. 60 out of the mortgage money. The remaining Rs. 27 were to carry interest at the rate of two annas per rupee per harvest, and compound interest with half-yearly rests.

In August last, the owners of the land applied for its redemption and the Revenue Assistant ordered redemption of payment of Rs. 60 The mortgagee has now brought the suit for declaration that, according to the conditions of the mortgage deed he has a charge up-to-date of Rs. 2,03,120 on the land.—United Press.

"Manmohan" forthcoming Sagar release at the Imperial.

RAMKRISHNA CENTENARY

Jean Herbert To Attend Parliament Of Religions

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

M. Jean Herbert of Paris, who has recently translated a number of Swami Vivekananda's works into French, has written to say that he will attend the Parliament of Religions that is going to be held in Calcuttta in March next under the auspices of the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary.

Further messages wishing the Parliament success have been received from abroad among which those from Prof. R. M. McIver of the Columbia University, and Prof. F. Stuart Chapin of the Minnesota University deserve special mention.—United Press

Annamalai 'Varsity Convocation On Nov. 20

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, who will deliver the Convocation address of Annamalai University on November 20, will arrive in Madras on November 20 and stay there as the guest of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad.—United Press.

"Prelude To Greater Success"

MADRAS Nov. 5

Messrs. S. Satyamurthi, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Avanashilingam Chettiar and Kumaraswami Raja, members of the Assembly, have sent the following telegram to Dr. Khan Sahib, Peshawar:—

"Heartiest congratulations on the signal success in the District Board election. It is a prelude to greater success."—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS UP

Bullion Firm But Wheat Easy And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, Nov 7

On Saturday cross rates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton ruled firm after opening easy. There was very active demand for textiles which induced continued trade demand in cotton.

BULLION PRICES ADVANCE

London gold and silver prices registered further advance.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on general liquidation. Jute and rubber were very steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was steady

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Nov 7
Previous closing	11.77
To-day's opening	11.75
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.87
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937

	Liverpool, Nov 7
Previous closing	6.64
To-day's opening	6.62
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.67
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May Rs. 219-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 7

The New York cotton market exhibited a poor show owing to the traders awaiting attitude, pending the Bureau. Rumours that the Co-operative Association is estimating the crop at 12,300,000 bales was also a contributory factor to the decline. Prices however closed firm on good demand later in the session.

Trading in March option commenced at 11.75 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. However later in the session very active demand for textiles was discouraging aggressive selling and continued trade buying for December tended to check decline and prices gradually rose touching 11.87 which was the closing price. This means a rise of 10 points over the previous closing rate

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 7

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.88/11.88) 11.81/11.81
December (11.83/11.83) 11.75/11.75
January (11.85/11.84) 11.75/11.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 7

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.69) 6.73
American January (6.67) 6.71
Egyptian November (11.31) 11.32
Egyptian January (10.58) 10.58

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 7

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov 7

The rates at 3-30 p m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£235 1/2 buyers £236 sellers. Strong) closed
Lead £21 1/4 buyers £21 5/16 sellers. Firm) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£49 1/4 to £49 3/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November December (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£14 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Nov 7
Previous closing	4.87 27/32
To-day's opening	4.87 1/2
To-day's rate at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.87 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Nov 7
Previous closing	4.87 9/16
To-day's opening	4.87 11/16
To-day's closing	4.87 7/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

	London, Nov 7
Previous closing	105.18
To-day's opening	105.25
To-day's closing	105 40
Difference	+22

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 7

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.87 9/16 The market was quiet with very little doing but later rose to 4.87 11/16. High levels were however not long materialised and prices declined on hedge selling touching 4.87 7/16 where it remained stationary.

Franc opened at 105.25 and improved a little to 105.16 on some better buying pressure but closed at 105.40.

SILVER CABLES

London, Nov 7

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and Speculators bought. Sellers holding back. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Nov 7 Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	20 9/16d.	20 13/16d.
Forward	20 9/16d.	20 13/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 7

Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-6 1/2; £7-2-7 1/2

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

New Crop November December (£18 7/8 paid and sellers) £18 7/8 paid and sellers
Dunlop November (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers
Lightning November (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/16 paid and buyer) 8 1/2 paid and value
Forward January (8 1/2 paid and buyer) 8 1/2 paid and buyer

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Nov 7 Rs. a p
Wheat January 1937	5 4 3
Wheat May 1937	5 1 3
Linseed May 1937	7 0 9

Wheat and Linseed easy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Easy Conditions

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 7

Money Market: Extremely heavy Stock Exchange settlement on Thursday which induced an amazing turnover experienced when Morris Motor shares introduced caused active demand, otherwise easy conditions prevailed helped by the continued flow of dividend payments wherein the Government was foremost with disbursements amounting to 16 1/4 million sterling.

In foreign exchanges French franc displayed renewed weakness in terms of sterling owing to disturbed French political atmosphere.

Wall Street was steady and fairly active.

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 7

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 7

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.963) 7.957
New York on Bombay (36.93) 36.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 7/8) 0.91 5/8
London on Milan (92.81) 92.71
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 7

Chicago wheat opened quiet. The market ruled quiet on no important stimulating factor.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 7

Liverpool wheat opened with December at 94 3/4, March 90 3/4 and May 89 7/8. The market opened quiet on poor foreign advices which caused liquidation and hedge selling but later better feeling was in evidence and the market staged better outlook and prices improved fractionally.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 delivery.

Bombay, Nov 7

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 0 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 0 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

	Bombay, Nov 7 10-0 p.m. Rs a. p.
Silver ready	52 9 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 10 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 12 0
Gold ready	35 5 3
Gold 1st settlement	35 5 6
Gold 2nd settlement	35 5 6
Sovereigns	22 6 0

The market was very firm after good fluctuations.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 7 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 7

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 74 7/8) dol 75
Anaconda Copper (dol 54 1/8) dol 53 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 78 1/8) dol 77 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 147 1/2) dol 146 7/8

As a result of the Inter-College Musical Competition which was recently held in the City College Morris College, Nagpur, secured the first place, followed by Spence Training College, Jubbulpore and Hislop College, Nagpur.

NELLORE GETS 14 INCHES IN DAY

Widespread Rain In South Of Country

POONA, Nov. 7

The trough of low pressure in Southeast of Arabian Sea is probably concentrating into a depression. The depression in the Bay of Bengal has become unimportant.

Widespread rain has occurred in Mysore, south Madras and north Madras coast with locally heavy falls in north Madras Coast Nellore reporting fourteen inches. Local rain has also occurred in Madras Deccan, while a few falls are reported from Lower Burma, Orissa and Konkan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Nellore fourteen inches, Calicut, Trivandrum, Vellore and Madras two each, Cuddapah one and a half; Coonoor one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in the Madras Presidency and Mysore and extend to Hyderabad. A few falls are also likely to occur in Lower Burma, Orissa, east Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-11-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.0 degrees 2.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.9 degrees 1.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 60 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-11-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-4½ a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

FIRE IN TIMBER DEPOT

Insufficient Water-Supply

The timber depot owned by Haji Ahmed Haji Bachoo Ali at Quay Road, Mazagon was completely gutted by fire on Saturday night. The loss is reported to be about Rs. 25,000.

Although all the Fire Brigades were promptly on the scene, they could not get going owing to the failure of the water supply. Three Fire Engines hauled out the water from the sea and the fire was extinguished after 2 hours.

This fire has nothing to do with the communal disturbances in the city.

The Framji Petit Mills of which Haji Ahmed Haji Bachoo Ali is the lessee, closed their doors as usual at 6 p.m. The Mills carry a large stock of deal-wood for making packing cases. At about 7 p.m. an alarm was raised when smoke was noticed issuing from the godown and very soon it was ablaze.

The Fire Brigades came up promptly in answer to the call but found that they could not proceed to do much as the water supply was not sufficient.

There was a very large crowd present and the police maintained order tactfully.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 101/10
3 per cent 1951/54 104/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 105/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 100/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 108/1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 112/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 116/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 120/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 100/7
5 per cent 1939 44 109/1
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 111/14
5 1/2 per cent 1928/40 Loan 107/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 121/9
4 per cent 1960/63 Loan 113/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 112/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 112/2
5 per cent M Deb 1939 120/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 132/12
6 per cent K P T 1956 132/12

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs 100/13/6 and after advancing to Rs. 100/14 declined to Rs. 100/12. Tone steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Nov. 6.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 88 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 99 7/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 ..... 107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53 ..... 111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 118
5 per cent 1942/47 ..... 115 3/4
3 per cent 1948/52 ..... 101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 5/8

SILVER TO RISE

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The local sentiment is bullish and professional operators look for a substantial rise and are buying freely.

President Roosevelt's success is stimulating demand and think it safe to buy silver on easy markets as chances are in favour of higher prices.

All metals are looking up and substantial advances are attained by copper and yellow metal. Silverine gained £20 in one day. These substantial advances are bound to take up silver.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 218/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 218 on scattered selling. The market is awaiting the Bureau report which is due on Monday and there is less disposition operate.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point on parity with overnight New York advices, but it opened quiet at a decline of 2 points. In the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 218/2 with a limited business. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	218 12 0
Oomra D-J	195 12 0
Oomra March	195 8 0
Bengal D-J	157 12 0
Bengal March	158 4 0

Official Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	Extra Sprine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	170	167	164	161	
Punjab	170	167	164	161	
Oomra No. 3	206	203	200	198	

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 6-11-36	3586000	3082000
Receipts yesterday 6-11-36	49000	67000
Exports to date 6-11-36	1797000	1694000
Stock at Ports 6-11-36	2718000	2916000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-11-36	2301000	2870000
Stock at Liverpool 6-11-36	758000	493000
Visible Supply 6-11-36	6402000	6758000
Quantity in sight 6-11-36	6849000	6712000
Quantity out of sight 6-11-36	3699000	3430000

Active Demand For Hydro-Electric Shares

Tata Steel Shares Steady

MARKET DISPLAYS GOOD TONE

BOMBAY: November 7.

While business in other Sections was restricted, the Hydro-Electric Section ruled firm with active buying. Tata Power and Andhra shares were in keen demand and prices registered sharp improvement.

Tata Steel shares were also steady with a limited turnover and prices recorded moderate improvement. Cotton Mills and Cement shares were also steady and the tone of the market was good.

Steady rise in Government Securities is encouraging demand for dividend giving shares and investors show inclination to buy industrial shares.

The general feeling continues bullish and operators are awaiting lower levels to buy. Money Market remains easy.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 830 and advanced to Rs. 837-8, while ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 207-8. Andhra shares advanced to Rs. 1,706 and closed at 1,701. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 748 and closed at Rs. 756.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay November 7.

	Rs	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 8)	280	0
500 Bombay Cotton N	10	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	756	4
250 Bradbury	62	9
100 Century	156	4
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	244	6
100 Colaba (nil)	140	10
100 Couria	98	0
250 David	80	0
250 Dawn	270	0
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2/8)	110	10
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	207	8
100 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	46	14
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	62	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs 8)	232	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	582	8
100 Madhavji	6	12
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	872	8
250 Model	38	12
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	163	12
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	260	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	450	0
1000 Shotapur (Rs 50)	1850	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	70	0
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	193	2
100 Swan (nil)	101	4
25 Tata (nil)	8	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1240	0
1000 Western	737	8
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	114	0
25-50 Central (As 12)	35	14
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1583	12
125-500 I Conty (Rs 7-8)	390	10
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	135	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	140	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9 6
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi (Re. 1-6)	37	14
70 Gwalior (Rs 5)	132	8
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	573	12
40 Katni Def. (Rs. (83-3-9)	2175	0
100 Katni Ord (Rs. 10)	368	2
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	285	0
10 Punjab (Rs 12)	26	6
100 Shahabad (13-8)	498	12
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	151	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter (Rs 12)	13	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	0
200 Oriental (125)	5325	0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7	4
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	168	12
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1701	4
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14	2
50 B'bay Tram (3-8-0-8)	155	15
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	12	12
100 Karachi (4)	280	0
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	191	4
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1586	4
RAILWAYS		
500 Baroda old Pranti	912	8
100 C. Province	99	4
100 Dhond Baramati	105	8
100 Gujarat	95	8
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	103	0
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	772	8
MININGS		
10 Singhbhum (As 8)	12	4
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	836	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov. 7

Century (152/8)	155	153	156	155	156/4
Bom Dyeing (747/8)	748	749	747	747	756
Kohinoor (232/8)	232	231	232	233/12	
Central India (243/12)	243	241	244/6		
New Great (159/6)	160	161	163/12		
Simplex (70)	70				
Swadeshi (190/10)	190	191	190	193/2	
Bundi (37/4)	37/4	37/12	37/14		
I. Cement (500)	500	501	500	503	
Punjab (26/4)	26/4	26/6			
Shahabad (497/8)	497	498			
Andhra (1690)	1693	1703	1701	1706	1701
Tata Hydro (186/14)	188	190	191		
Tata Power (1582/8)	1589	1586	1582	1586	
Tram Ord. (155/15)	156	155/15			
T. Steel Dfd. (829/6)	830	833	830	835	
832	837	835	836		
T. Steel Ord. (206/4)	206/4	207/4	207		
207/12	207/4	207/8			
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (172/12)	173	173/4			
Bellapur (213/12)	213	214			
B. Steam (275)	278				
B Burma (539/6)	540	539	546	543	544

75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs 6)	207	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	245	10
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs 10 plus 2)	214	6
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 15) X.D.	278	12
125 Bombay Burma (10)	544	6
50 Bom Boat ... Centrifugal Factory (4)	178	12
8sh Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-12-0	
50 B. Telephone (2-8) X.D.	114	4
100 Bleaching (Rs. 4)	138	2
100 I. Radio defd (12)	350	0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	522	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	615	0
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	18	5
30 Premier Const (Re 1-1)	84	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	15	8
PREFERENCE		
6 p.c Andhra Valley	1547	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	310	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	12
5 p.c Central India	536	4
7 p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	13	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	161	4
7-1/2 p.c Tata Power	1605	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173	4
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

MONTHLY CHANGES IN SHARE PRICES

	Oct. 7. Rs. a.	Nov. 7. Rs. a.	Diff. Rs. a.
Bombay Dyeing	660-10	756-4	+95-10
Century	123-12	156-4	+32-10
Imp. Bank	1569	1582-12	+23-12
Indian Cement	472-2	502-12	+30
Shahabad	476-4	498-12	+22-8
Andhra	1642-8	1701-4	+58-10
Hydro.	184-6	191-4	+ 6-10
Power.	1542-8	1586-4	+43-12
Steel Dfd.	723-2	826-4	+113-2
Steel Ord.	186	207-8	+21-8
Alcock	231-14	245-10	+13-12
Bellapur	195-10	214-6	+18-12
Burma	510-10	544-6	+33-12
Steel 2nd Preference	172-8	173-8	+ 0-12

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Nov. 7.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Nov-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	274 7/8
Banks selling T T	272 7/8
Banks buying T T	270 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	786
Banks buying T T	801
ITALY—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	68
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	84
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 1/4
CROSS RATES—	
New York London 6th instant	4,87 7/8
Japan London 7th instant	1/2 1/32
Java London 7th instant	9.64
Hongkong London 7th instant	1/4 1/16
Shanghai London 7th instant	1/2 17/32
London Paris 6th instant	105.18
London Belgium 6th instant	28.82
London Switzerland 6th instant	21.21 1/2
London Berlin 6th instant	12.11 1/2
London Stockholm 6th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 6th instant	4.87 9/16
London Amsterdam 6th instant	9.08.3/4
London Italy 6th instant	92.75
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 5th instant	£7-2-3
Gold 6th instant	£7-2-6 1/2
Silver London Ready 5th instant	20 5/16
6th instant	20 9/16
Silver London Forward 5th instant	20 5/16
6th instant	20 9/16
Silver New York Ready. 5th instant	45
6th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 5th instant	5/8 p.c.
6th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 5th instant	3/4 p.c.
6th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 7.

On Friday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d to £7-2-6 1/2 while London Paris Exchange rate was 28 points down at 105.18. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was placed at 4.89 27/32. London silver prices advanced 1/4d to 20 9/16d. on Indian and speculative buying. There was scarcity of sellers. New York silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents but Montreal futures were 45 to 60 points higher. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 17/32.

In the local market professional operators are very active and are buying confidently looking for a material rise in prices. This morning there was scattered realising in silver which checked the rise and prices registered a small decline from the highest level sold was fairly active and firm.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	35 5 2
Kartak	35 5 3
Magsar	35 5 3
SILVER—	
Ready	50 10 0
Kartak	50 12 0
Magsar	50 14 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov. 6.

November	45 49 +45
December	45.60 +60
March	45.55 +30

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

December	93 3 4d.
March	91d
May	90 1-4d

Jawahar Outwits Govt. And Police

Changes Venue Of Meeting To Avoid Official Reporters

CALCUTTA: November 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to have addressed an informal meeting of the Trade Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Congress Socialist Party at the Indian Association Hall this morning.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, who took the Chair, asked the Police and Government shorthand reporters to leave the Hall as the meeting was of an informal nature.

The Police and Government reporters, thereupon, showed him an order given by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, under the Public Security Act asking them to attend the meeting.

Pandit Jawaharlal immediately left the Hall followed by others observing that they would hold the meeting somewhere else.

This was later done on the second floor of the same building, where Police and Government reporters were not present, as the order specifically mentioned the Indian Association Hall. The Press also was excluded from the meeting.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

President Favours Collective Affiliation

CALCUTTA: Nov. 7.

Addressing a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Bengal Provincial Kisan Committee this morning, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee presiding, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressed the opinion that Congress, the Trade Unions and Peasants' organisations should work together as far as national anti-imperialism was concerned.

As regards the Working Class getting representation in the Congress, the Pandit said that limited collective affiliation was possible. Personally he favoured collective affiliation.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

He also stressed the necessity of the Right and Left wings of the Congress working together. In his opinion the Working Class might go with its own flag everywhere, but in meetings organised by the Congress the Congress Flag must have prominence.

As regards Congress and Labour seats in the coming elections, Pt. Jawaharlal said there should be no candidate against Congress nominee. He added that Trade Union Congress nominees should be given preference when selecting men for Labour seats by the Provincial Congress Committees.

NO TITLE-HOLDERS.

The Congress should not select as candidates those who are title-holders and who are not expected to support the Anti-Imperialistic struggle.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met Moulana Abul Kalam Azad in the morning.—A.P.

SECRETARIAT FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

Jawahar's Suggestion For Checking Govt. Actions Having Bad Odour

CALCUTTA: Nov. 7.

Addressing a meeting of the Civil Liberties Union this morning, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru described at length the functions of similar institutions functioning in England and America and said a Union of this kind was even more necessary in this country.

He referred to the Rowlatt Act, the declaration of Martial Law in the Punjab, detention of persons without trial in Bengal and similar other measures passed by Government and suggested the establishment of an efficient secretariat and the proper collection of data and statistics to be placed before the public.

He did not think they would win all Civil Liberties through such a union, nor did he expect that any radical change all of a sudden would result from its efforts, but he felt it would check Governmental action to some extent as no Government would like to do things having a bad odour. He also criticised the unlimited discretion given to district magistrates.

Finally the Pandit referred to the recent cases of suicides by detenus and said he could not understand how Government was taking these things as normal.

Mr. N. K. Basu, Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Council, who is President of the Union here speaking as a non-Congressman said that Congress for one should allow free expression of opinion, so long as its major principles were not violated, by people who had not joined it.—A.P.

COMPROMISE ON AWARD ISSUE

AKOLA, Nov. 7.

The representatives of the Berar Democratic Swaraj Party and the Berar Congress Parliamentary Board met at Amraoti yesterday evening, and it is reliably understood, arrived at a compromise on the subject of Communal Award. Both parties have agreed that if and when occasion to vote on Communal Award comes up in the Legislature, the vote of the two parties shall be against the Award but they will both obey the Congress Executive Mandate if one is specifically issued at that time. Freedom in respect of agitation against the Communal Award is granted to all provided it is linked with the wrecking of the Constitution.

Selection of candidates was decided by mutual agreement and all candidates—who have been mutually agreed to—will now stand on the Congress ticket. Prominent amongst those present during the compromise talks were Messrs. Aney, Ramrao Deshmukh and Brijlal Biyani.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

(LATER).—It is learnt that the Congress will put up candidates for ten seats and the Democrats for nine, both the groups co-operating with each other. For the Council of State, Mr. Biyani (Congress) will not be opposed by the Democrats.—A.P.

Congress-Nationalist Coalition

Agreement Reached For Joint Effort In U. P. Elections

BENARES, Nov. 7.

The Congress and the Nationalist Party have arrived at an understanding to co-operate with each other in the coming elections in the United Provinces.

The following statement has been issued to the press by Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai with the approval of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya:

"Further discussions have taken place between Pandit Malaviya, President of the Congress Nationalist Party, and Mr. Kidwai, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee with a view to bring about mutual C-operation in the coming elections. Such Co-operation was considered to be eminently desirable and under the latest circumstances there was hardly any ban to it.

Clear Policy

"The Congress policy has been clearly laid down in the Election Manifesto of the All-India Congress Committee and the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee was bound by it and would work in accordance with it. Except for a few questions such as the "Communal Decision" of the British Government and connected matters, Pandit Malaviya has agreed with and accepted that policy as a whole.

"Mr Kidwai informed Malaviyaji that he could select his candidates who are Congressmen for a certain number of constituencies in the United Provinces and that the Congress would not set up its candidates there and such candidates of Malaviyaji would have the general support of the Congress. Malaviyaji would extend his general support to Congress candidates in the province."

The statement is signed by Mr. Kidwai and Pandit Malaviya.—A. P.

GOVT. AND ELECTION PROPAGANDA

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Enquiries at the Government headquarters regarding the recent order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. served on 15 Congressmen of the Madukalathur Taluk and the subsequent rumour about the contemplated cancellation of the order by the District Magistrate of Ramnad, show that the Government have not had any occasion to consider the subject.

The Home Member to the Government of India stated at the last meeting of the Assembly that the policy of the Government was not to interfere with election propaganda, provided such propaganda was kept within the limits of law

The Madras Government had already decided to follow the policy explained by the Home Member of the Government of India; but, as stated, they have not considered any question relating to the Madukalathur Sub-Magistrate's order.—United Press.

Congress Circles Satisfied

(From Our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Nov. 7.

Satisfaction was expressed in Congress circles on the compromise between the Congress and Congress Nationalists. Mr. Kidwai, President, U. P. Congress Committee Pt. Govind Malaviya and others who have been to Dehra Dun for the settlement of the terms of the agreement with Pt. M. M. Malaviya, President of the Congress Nationalist Party, returned to their respective destinations.

Pt. Malaviya is slightly better. Doctors advise one month's rest.

Vizagapatam's Address To Jawaharlal

VIZAGAPATAM, Nov. 5.

The Vizagapatam Municipal Council resolved unanimously to present a civic address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress when he visits Vizagapatam in the second week of this month.—United Press.

BOMBING VOTERS WITH HANDBILLS

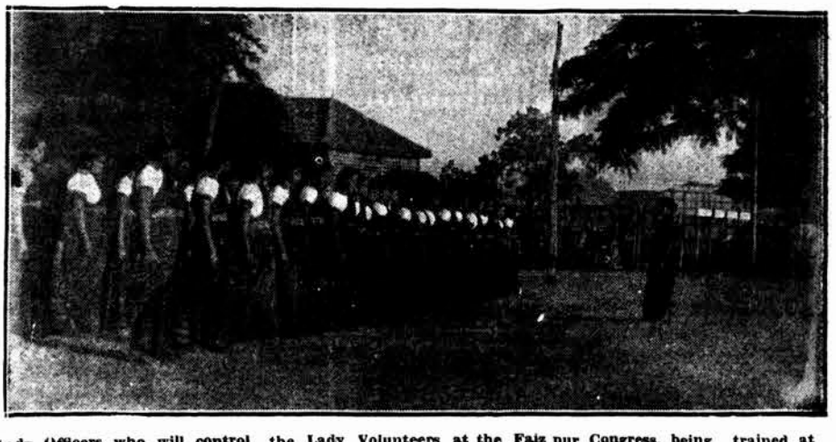
KARACHI, Nov. 7.

A novel electioneering campaign in Sind is under contemplation. It is proposed to bomb the towns and villages in Sind with handbills from aeroplanes.

Several aspirants to the Sind Assembly are seeking permission of the authorities and negotiating with the Aero Club to charter 'planes for the purpose.—United Press.

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

It is understood that the date of polling for the forthcoming elections to the Sind Assembly has been fixed for February 1, 1937.—United Press.



Lady Officers who will control the Lady Volunteers at the Faiz pur Congress, being trained at Poona.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Sport From All Quarters

BOMBAY CRICKET FEATS

Merchant, Kadri And Colah Score Century: Greer And Tew Narrowly Miss Three Figures

K. Meher-Homji, for Dr. Kanga's XI against Jamnagar XI 60

F. Nariman, for Dr. Kanga's XI against Jamnagar XI (not out) 63

V. Merchant, for Jamnagar XI against Dr. Kanga's XI (not out) 88

S. Kadri, for Islam Gym. against Bombay Cricketers (retired) 151

J. Wagle, for Bombay Cricketers against Islam Gym. 86

V. Hazure, for Chief of Jath's XI against Hindu Rep. XI .. 82

B. Greer, for Bombay Gym. against Elphin. C.C. 98

J. Tew, for Bombay Gym. against Elphin. C. C. 95

D. Tata, for Elphin. C. C. against Bombay Gym. 76

B. Kapadia, for Elphin. C. C. against Bombay Gym. 77

S. H. Colah, for Jamnagar XI against Cricket Club of India 100

Mushtaq Ali, for Cricket Club of India against Jamnagar XI 79

V. Merchant, for Jamnagar XI against Cricket Club of India (not out) 101

FINNISH BOXER FOR ENGLAND

Sten Suvio, Finnish winner of the Olympic Gold Medal as a welter-weight, is expected to make his debut as a professional in London next February.

Paul Damski, Walter Neusel's manager, has made Suvio a very attractive offer. Damski says 'Suvio is a boxer with great future. I believe that he is about the best welter-weight in Europe to-day."

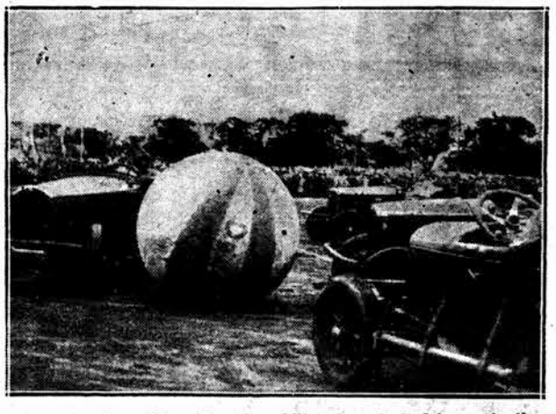
BOXING BRIEFS

Ben Foord, the South African heavy-weight boxer is in training to fight Watten Nevsel, the German, at Harringay, on November 18

He was involved in a fatal motor accident as Iver Heath, Bucks, on October 13.

A group of prominent British sportsmen, headed by Lord Decies, have set about the task of raising the prestige and reviving the glories of British boxing. Their first act has been to bring back the old National Sporting Club, with its famous "Monday Night" shows.

GONORRHOEA
CURED. Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank. Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.



An autopolo match with only skilled dare-devil drivers at the wheels drew thousands of auto-fans to the Zuerich Polo Field (Switzerland), where various automobile tests were held. Photo shows the polo match with the giant ball: unnecessary to say that only veteran automobiles were used in this match.

WALTER HAMMOND: "WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETER" IN SPLENDID FORM

Clifford Webb, the "Daily Herald's" sports correspondent writes in its issue of October 23:—

Calling Mr. Hammond—Mr. Walter H-a-m-m-o-n-d to a spot at the top of to-day's column.

Can you read anything behind the cracking blows this Gloucestershire smiter is aiming at Australian cricket—behind two tremendous opening centuries which have produced shots to delight the eye, and to cause insurers of the windows of buildings near the grounds to raise the eyebrows?

I read the story of a great player revelling in new-found health; of a man fitter, perhaps, at the moment, than he has been since he first set all Australia by the ears with his big hitting.

Hammond's absence from the earliest games of last season in this country spelt the last chapter in a series of irritating little physical ailments—none of them serious—but all of which have tended to sap concentration at the wicket.

These spells, coupled with Hammond's temperament, were wholly responsible for his temporary fall from grace—or Grace if you like—and for the fact that certain misguided individuals even pressed for his release from international cricket, to put it kindly.

Hundred per cent fitness now ruling, that same Hammond temperament bids fair to lead him on to greater feats than he has ever before accomplished.

It took the Gloucestershire man some time to snap out of his bad spell. He was in the trough of the wave. Now he is on the crest, and is going to take just as much shaking off.

I never made a more confident forecast in my life than this one. Hammond is going to hit the headlines even more than Don Bradman.

Watch it—and then wait for the rush to acknowledge Hammond as the world's greatest cricketer.

Mr. B. J. Kirpalani, son of Capt. J. K. Kirpalani and student of N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi, has won this year the All-Athletic Sind Inter-Collegiate Championship. He will represent Sind colleges in the Bombay University Sports to be held in December in tennis doubles.

LARWOOD TO COACH IN INDIA

Harold Larwood the England and Notts fast bowler, has accepted the invitation of the Indian Board of Control to come to India this winter as one of the two coaches they are engaging.

The plan is that Bombay and Delhi should share the coaches, who will be able to return to England by the middle of March.

Bill Hitch, of Surrey fame, is already in India, he will coach at Secunderabad and later at Calcutta.

AUSTRALIAN PLAYER FOR ENGLAND

An Australian boy cricketer, Jack Walsh, of Sydney, has been chosen by Alan Fairfax, the former Australian Test match player, to join Sir Julien Cahn's XI, in England.

He leaves Australia early next year, and will join the team, which is making a tour of the Malay States, at Colombo on March 1. He will afterwards return with the team to England, where he will stay for three years.

FAMOUS BOWLER PASSES

B. J. T. Bosanquet Inventor Of "Googly", Dies On The Eve Of His 59th Birthday

With the death of Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet on the eve of his 59th birthday, cricket has lost a man who perhaps influenced the game more than any other person in his lifetime, writes the Sports correspondent of "The News of the world." Mr. Bosanquet was the first great exponent of the "googly," that baffling ball that is delivered with a leg-break action, and then breaks from the off.

Bosanquet first bowled this ball in 1900, and confounded critics and players alike. Even so fine a cricketer as F. S. Jackson confessed he had no idea how it was done. But although he mastered the break, originally taught to him by his father in 1883 Bosanquet never really controlled it.

Perhaps the most difficult slow-bowler in the world when in form, he was often extremely erratic, but he was deadly on many occasions, his greatest triumphs being in two Test matches.

He won the 1905 Test match at Nottingham with a marvellous display of the new bowling technique, taking 8 wickets for 107 in the last innings. The feat was all the more remarkable, for England won with only a few minutes to spare.

A year earlier at Sydney he took 6 for 51 in a Test match to give England victory.

Although famous chiefly as a bowler, Bosanquet was also a fine batsman, and had many great performances to his credit. Twice he obtained two separate centuries—136 and 139—in a match for Middlesex against Leicester in 1900, and in one game, v. Sussex in 1905, he hit two 100's and took 11 wickets.

In first-class cricket he made 21 centuries, his most successful season being in 1904, when he scored 1,405 runs and took 132 wickets.

He took part in six different tours, travelling to New Zealand, Australia, America, and the West Indies.

He began his cricket career for Eton against Harrow in 1896, and while at Oxford played for the Varsity in 1898, 1899, and 1900. He was then a medium-pace bowler and an average batsman. On leaving Oxford he became a regular member for Middlesex, and developed the now famous "googly" that has confounded batsmen ever since.

STOCKPORT'S AUSTRALIAN PROFESSIONAL

Stockport Cricket Club, who have been elected to the Central Lancashire League for next season, have concluded arrangements with B. Joseph Tobin, the Australian Test player, as their professional for next season.

Tobin has played for the Australians against South Africa and the West Indies.

Last season he played with Rishton in the Lancashire League, and had a splendid season. He is a good batsman and a fast-medium bowler.

ABORIGINAL TO PLAY AGAINST M.C.C.

Gilbert, the Aboriginal fast bowler, is to be brought to Brisbane to play for Queensland against the M.C.C., and will assist the side in its Sheffield Shield matches.

"DAILY MAIL" SNOOKER GOLD CUP

Horace Lindrum Too Good For Tom Newman

After winning five of the six frames on the penultimate day, Tom Newman opened the final day's play in the second heat of the "Daily Mail" Gold Cup Snooker Tournament, at Thurston's, with a lead of 31 frames to Horace Lindrum's 29. The game was the best of 71 frames. Newman receiving 17 start in each frame. It looked a "good thing" for Newman.

Newman and Lindrum each won three frames at the 11th session. Newman won at 75—68 (on the black, with a break of 25; Lindrum having a break of 32); at 84—44 (a break of 39); and at 70—52 (a break of 24, and Lindrum a break of 31); Lindrum won at 89-26 (breaks of 44 and 34) at 84-44 (taking all colours up to the pink after reds were cleared); and at 79—42 (also taking all colours to the pink after reds were on.) At the interval Newman led by 34 to 32.

At the final session Lindrum was in irresistible form and won all five games necessary for victory. He took the first at 77—54 (break of 28), the second at 88—55 (break of 22), the third at 76—56 (break of 39), the fourth at 101—34 (breaks of 47, 31, and 23), and the fifth at 66—40 (break of 29.).

Final scores: Lindrum, 37 frames: Newman, 34.

BIG TASK FOR DAVIS.

Conceding W. Smith 18 start in each frame in the third heat of the "Daily Mail" Gold Cup Snooker Handicap, at Thurston's, Joe Davis found his task no easy one, and after six sessions the scorers were level at 18 all. A feature of the early exchanges was a brilliant break of 87 by Davis.

SHAKESPEARE KNEW MOTORING!

A correspondent of "John O' London's Weekly" gives the following list of Shakespearean allusions which according to him demonstrate the Bard of Avon's surprising acquaintance with motoring matters:

Which of you know Ford of this town?—Merry Wives.

This Lapwing runs away with the Shell!—Hamlet.

Will this gear never be mended?—Tro. and Cress.

Thou hast worn out thy pump!—Rom. and Juliet

O most wicked speed!—Hamlet.

Give me Swift for transportation—Tro. and Cress.

How the wheel becomes it!—Hamlet.

You shall see how I handle her—M. for M.

Come, let me clutch thee!—Macbeth.

They say he keeps a Trojan—Tro. and Cress.

Underneath the Standard—1 Henry VI.

Vanished in the Sunbeams—Cymbeline.

To follow Ceasar in his Triumph—Ant. and Cleo.

Horns to make one mad!—Merry Wives.

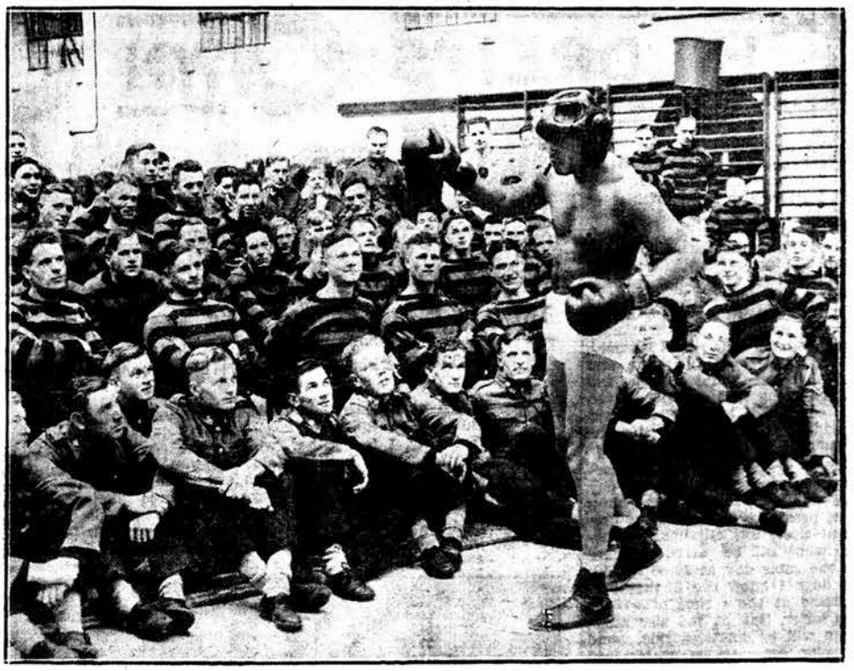
The battery once again!—Henry V.

The nine men's Morris is filled up—Mid. N.'s Dream.

I like the new tire within excellently.—Much Ado.

How dost thou know that constable?—M. for M.

The five-year-old gelding Slam, owned by the King, is shortly to go to H. Brown's stable at Atherstone, presumably to be schooled for racing under N.H. rules.



John Henry Lewis, world light-heavyweight champion, who will defend his title against Len Harvey in London, but who has been suspended by the District Columbia Boxing Commission for failure to appear at a bout in Washington on Oct. 13, demonstrates his methods of fight preparation to the Army recruits at the Physical Training Centre, Aldershot.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD RUNNING RECORD BEATEN

A five-year-old world record was broken in Budapest when the Hungarian runner. Szabo, ran the 2,000 metres in 5 min. 20 4|10 secs.

The record was formerly held by Jules Ladomegue, who set up a time of 5 min. 21 8|10 secs. in 1931.

RACING SNAKES

Odds are now being offered on the "Wild West's" first rattlesnake Derby. Snakes will be placed in the centre of a ring, their tails touching a metal plate At the starter's signal they will be given a slight touch of electricity. The first to reach the edge of the ring will be declared the winner

MISS MORGAN WINS GOLF TITLE

Little Miss Wanda Morgan, who last year beat Miss Barton in the British championship, won the English women's golf championship at Portsmouth by beating Miss Phyllis Wade by 2 and 1.

Miss Morgan's long game won her the match. She always outdistanced her opponent, but she said afterwards that facing Miss Wade's wonderful short game she did not feel certain of victory until the finish.

Miss Morgan had the good score of 77 while Miss Wade was around in 80.

CRICKET BATS ARE FEMALE

It has been found that, generally speaking, the best cricket bats come from the female willow tree. Buyers of cricket-bat wood are prejudiced against male trees

Brig-Gen. Tomkinson, manager of the Royal stables, states that Marconi, who has been entered for several races under N.H. rules next month, will probably be the first horse to carry the King's colours.

CAMBRIDGE TO HAVE STRONG TRACK TEAM

Cambridge will have a strong track team next year. In addition to A. G. K. Brown, who may run in three events, they will have F. R. Webester, the famous pole jumper who was the first Englishman to clear 13 ft. and R. K. D. Kennedy, the high jumper.

In addition they will be able to command the services of Ali Irfan, the popular Turk , who is most likely to beat his own record for the weight putt.

SURREY OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

R. B. Foster Tore Up His Card And Won £25

R. R. Foster, an American amateur, made no return in the first round of the Surrey Open championship at Addington. Brigadier-General Critchley wagered him £25 to £1 that he would not beat 70 for the second round.

"Right" said Foster, and returned a 65—three strokes better than the course record.

SEX-OL

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After years of patient research, German Manufacturing Chemists have at last manufactured Sexol which successfully roots out all the sex discrepancies caused by excesses and overdoings. W. Rihr's Sexol is now an internationally known remedy to eradicate every cause of sexual weakness.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

This letter also I am writing at Bombay, since it will not be possible for me to write it in Sind and post it from there so as to reach the press here in time for publication in the paper you are reading just now.

On Sunday, November 8 morning, the Bombay party will have completed the tour round Karachi, Sukkur Barrage, Larkana and Mohan-jo-Daro—And as you will be just going through this letter, you can well imagine ourselves arriving at Hyderabad for the Gathering.

The programme of the Gathering commences from this day. And the very first item that I know of at present is to receive our President-elect, Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka, who will be arriving there on the same day at 10-40 A. M.

I do not know the further programme at the time of writing this letter. But, as you also know, there will be sports, a ride round the city, dramatic entertainments, cinema shows, exhibition, etc., etc. —So, we are sure to have a very happy time.

I really cannot write much at this moment—But I am sure to give you something very interesting in the next week's issue—I hope to be able to write that letter from Sind, and it will contain at least the account of our voyage from this place to Karachi.

Lest you have forgotten, this is to remind you once more that you have to be with your brethren at Hyderabad to-day and for two days more .....Try to fly quickly on the wings of your thoughts—it will not take you long to arrive there and feel yourself in the midst of your sisters and brothers.

At least I shall be with you for all the time. As you will be reading this letter, I shall feel as if you are by my side and taking full part in all the functions that would be held there in connection with the Gathering: So we shall be enjoying together.....And, well, more again next week!

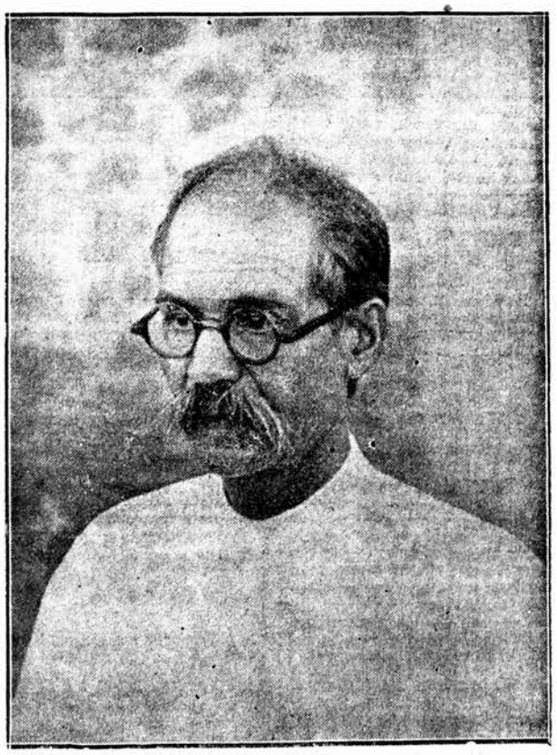
A NURSERY SCHOOL

Perhaps you remember my sister-friend Mrs. Mary Brotherton who is in England. In a recent letter of hers she wrote to me something about a Nursery School in her country and also about her two children Shella and Pleasance —she also included two pictures of the school, which appear elsewhere in these pages. And this is what she wrote:—

I enclose two pictures of Accrington's new Nursery School which continued effort did at last bring into actuality. I feel rather proud myself. Though we pass we can if we will bring something into being that will remain to bless when we are gone. Do not imagine that I did a lot. I kept the idea alive in the mind of the Chairman of the Education Committee who at first was opposed to Nursery Schools. I talked it up in lectures and wrote one or two letters to the paper.

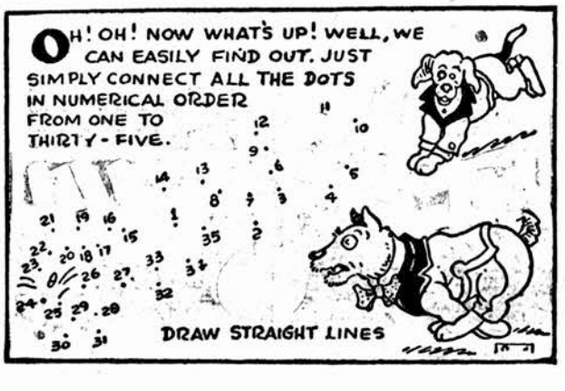
Shella is doing well with her swimming. Next year she will enter for the life saving exam. for which she will have to be able to swim five breadths (of a standard plunge bath) breast stroke and three lengths back stroke; how to get people out of the water and apply artificial respiration. Seven years is considered rather young here but her swimming teacher says she will do it by then. She is quite keen.

Pleasance now five is mastering reading and writing. She has not been so quick as Shella who could do this at four but Pleasance has the advantage in handicraft, drawing and music. Shella is brainy and dreamy. Pleasance more noisy and active but is better at concentration I think. I am glad they are so different, it is more interesting.



Syt. Gijubhai Badheka of Shri Dakshinamurti Bal Mandir, President of the 3rd All-India Children's Gathering, which commences from to-day at Hyderabad (Sind), and will last up to November 10.

AMIDST THE FLOWERS.


OH! OH! NOW WHAT'S UP! WELL, WE CAN EASILY FIND OUT. JUST SIMPLY CONNECT ALL THE DOTS IN NUMERICAL ORDER FROM ONE TO THIRTY-FIVE.
DRAW STRAIGHT LINES

THE BOUNCING BAG

Just to mystify a friend get a bouncy ball and put it inside a paper bag.

"Would you like to see my bouncing bag?" you ask, and when your chum says he would, you pretend there is nothing in the bag, but that is just blown up.

Then you throw it on the ground and it bounces. Of course, when your friend wants to examine the bag you will have to let him into the secret.

A TRICKY SUM

Ask a chum if he can subtract 999 from 30 and leave 111. He will say "That's impossible", or make a similar remark. Then show him how to do the trick.

This is how it is done.

X X X
9 9 9
1 1 1

HOME MADE DESIGNS

Make this little novelty which will enable you to draw most attractive designs. Ask mother to give you a fairly large, round potato. Find a knitting needle and bore a hole right through the potato. Then thread a short length of string through the hole and tie the ends of the string together. To this attach another piece of string by means of which the potato can be hung up. Bore a perpendicular hole right through the potato and force a pencil through the hole so that the point will project a little on the lower part of the potato.

You can suspend the pencil in the following manner: Place a ruler, or piece of wood, across two tall piles of books, and tie the string to the ruler. The point of the pencil should just touch a sheet of paper. Let the pencil swing like a pendulum, and then slowly turn the paper round and round. You will make a most attractive design, and every time you set the pencil swinging, the pattern will be different.

WHERE STARS COME QUICKLY

What a flat mountain! It looks as though a giant plane had been used to cut off the top. The mist lies like a white dining cloth on it, and dotted about the lower slopes and nestling among them are pretty, low houses, surrounded by verandahs and sheltered by trees.

Arum lilies are growing wild.

THE YOUNG CRICKETER.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

for the air is quite warm. Away over the sea the sun is setting, and a large vessel is steaming out of the harbour to make its way northward to England. Perhaps it is carrying diamonds, woollen feathers.

The town reminds us of a Dutch one, but the cathedral is English, and there are plenty of English names over the shops. Night comes quickly, and the stars soon appear; but we look in vain for the great Bear.

What, do you think, that place, could be:

Will you guess? Well, it is Cape Town.

—Sent by Bro. Prahalad Singh.

DON'T USE BIG WORDS

Promulgating your esoteric cogitations or articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable, philosophical, or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications demonstrate a clarified conciseness, a compact comprehensibleness, no coalescent conglomerations or precise garrulity, jejune bafflement and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous verbal evaporations and expatiations have lucidity, intelligibility, and veracious vivacity without rodomontade or theplan bombast sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous propensity, psittaceous vaculty, ventriloquial verbosity and vaniloquent vapidity, shun double entendre, obnoxious jocosity and pestiferous profanity observable or apparent..... in other words, say what you mean! and don't use Big Words!

FORMS OF GOODBYE

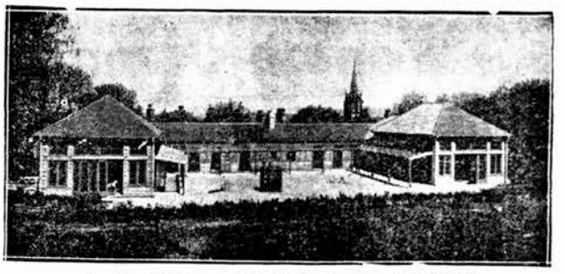
Although the common English goodbye with a handshake is widely used there are many other forms in existence. For instance, the Turk will cross his hands on his breast and bow, the Filipino rubs his friend's face, a Hindu falls at the feet, Fijians cross two red feathers, and the Burmese bow deeply. The Jap makes a very elaborate farewell by removing slipper and saying "you are going to leave my despicable house in your honourable journeying—I regard thee".

THE CROW

This large black bird, which is so common in India, is never seen in the company of any other bird outside his own tribe. He has always been an object of dislike and many are the superstitions and old sayings connected with him. In olden days the country people used to say if a crow flew over a house where a sick person lies he was sure to die. That ancient superstition was so strong that it is just possible it may have had the effect on causing the death of a very sick person whose feeble state of health could be easily affected by the panic of the household on observing the crow!

The carrion crow is supposed to pair for life; he and his mate will be seen in the fields carefully prospecting for food or flying over with their heavy flight. Weakly lambs are then in danger. Poultry also, and the eggs of game and water fowl, leverets, moles, rats, fish and almost any refuse are pounced upon by this greedy bird.

The nest of this member of the crow family is built generally about the middle of April in some fairly high tree or on a ledge of rock. From this he surveys the scene and quickly detects what he thinks will be useful to him, or he would not be there at all. Besides being an egg-stealer, the crow preys upon the small trout. In fact, sportsmen of every degree are at one with the farmer in their dislike of the crow.



Lee Royd Nursery School, Accrington (England).

FLOWERS SING GARBA: (A Navaratri Dance by the students of the Goculdas Tejpal Girls' High School, Bombay).

SOAP BUBBLES

Every boy and girl finds amusements in blowing soap bubbles, but the worst of the game is that the bubbles burst almost before we have time to admire their beauty. That they are exceedingly beautiful, we are all prepared to admit.

Here is a recipe which will allow our bubbles to last thirty minutes or more if the air is still. Take a piece of good soap and make a very strong lather with it in hot water. When the water is cold, and much of the froth has gone, add about half as much glycerine as water. This solution will make strong bubbles that will float about in the air for a considerable while.

If you have any of the solution left over when you have done blowing bubbles, put it in a bottle, cork up tightly, and it will remain good for many weeks. Shake the bottle well when you use it again.

OLD HABIT CHANGED

Up till now gold leaf, which is used on an enormous scale for lettering and decoration, has been made by beating gold metal with the hammer. A bar of gold is first rolled into a sheet between steel rollers, and the sheet is cut into squares. These squares are packed between fine vellum, and are beaten with a heavy hammer.

The thinned-out squares are next placed between goldbeater's skin and are beaten again until the gold spreads out into a fine sheet. The beating usually goes on for several weeks, and an ounce of gold is thus spread out to 100 square feet, in sheets, so that 282,000 sheets placed together will only measure an inch.

The new method consists of depositing a very thin layer of gold by means of electricity upon a support, and leaves of gold even very much thinner than those made by beating can be prepared in a few hours.

TURNER'S CHILDREN

Whereas most artists found the sale of one of their pictures an occasion for rejoicing, Turner never parted with one of his paintings without regret. He felt that each canvas represented that portion of his life that had been consumed in its execution.

"I lost one of my children, this week," he remarked to a friend, referring to the sale of one of his pictures, and there were tears in his eyes as he said it.

Hope And Good Cheer

Hope and good cheer enliven all the processes of life, quicken the heart-beat, increase the play of nerve impulses through the body, and facilitate the action of all the vital functions. So these are two things that everyone should cultivate. We ought to make it our business to make sunshine.

Sometimes there are clouds in the sky, but there is always sunshine beyond the clouds. When it is dark without, it is all the more necessary to make sunshine within. When you look into a mirror, you see the reflection of your face, and when you come into a room where there are many mirrors, your face will be reflected many times.

Our face is like mirrors: they reflect the joy or gloom which comes before them. If a person comes with a sad face, his face casts a gloom over all. Another enters, his face shining with good cheer and he brings an influence which you feel striking down in your heart.

We must think cheerful thoughts as we think of living properly and behaving ourselves with propriety before the world; we should consider this a privilege as well as a duty.

POSTER COLOURS

If you have never used poster-colours, you will be surprised to find how extraordinarily useful they are for decorating home-made toys and all sorts of other things, so a good investment is to buy a bottle of red (crimson), of blue (ultramarine), and of yellow (chrome).

When these colours are mixed, they will also give you the following shades:—

Red and blue will give purple.

Red and yellow will give orange.

Blue and yellow will give green.

And red, blue and yellow a very dark grey, almost black.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children of under 12 years old can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions, and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

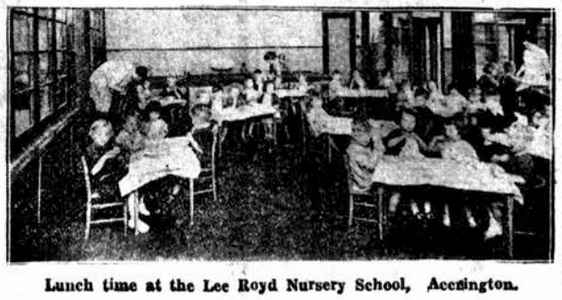
If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them, stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner".

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN",
Khar, BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



Lunch time at the Lee Royd Nursery School, Accington.

Woman Under Nazism

Marriage Is Their Only Career

If English women had the vote taken away from them, were barred from the professions and Civil Service posts, were ordered not to use make-up, and forbidden by the Government to buy where prices are lowest, would they submit to such degradation without complaint?

They would not. But German women have. Of course, to complain of anything that the Nazis decree is dangerous, but women in Germany have made no discoverable protest and seem really resigned to an exclusively domestic life.

In Berlin one sees some really well-dressed women, and in the provincial cities this year I was struck by the neat fit and good style of the girls' clothes—an improvement due, I was told, to the well-cut paper patterns now on sale everywhere, writes Ivy van Someren in the "Sunday Express".

A girl must look attractive to catch a husband, as she desperately needs to marry. How else can she live when most ways of earning money are closed to her?

As I had not stayed in Germany for some years I was surprised at the change in the young girl, who has become bold naively provocative, and no longer attentive to her parents' admonitions.

The young men are a strong, healthy looking lot, who spend much time exercising in the open air. A physical instructor told me it was Hitler's order that every boy over six years old must be able to swim—no exceptions allowed.

Girls as well as boys enjoy their three months' compulsory service on the land, although the work is hard and they must be up at 5 a.m.

Change is always acceptable to youth. No doubt the absence of class distinctions—for all must perform this service—and the patriotism engendered are admirable.

Parents are not always pleased with their children's absorption in Nazi activities, which keep them away from home and cost a considerable sum in dues and uniform.

A Berlin mother of four, wife of an accountant, deplored the fact that she could not get warm materials for children's coats. Pure wool is not obtainable, and the synthetic wools and the mixtures with wood fibres neither wear well or keep one warm.

She told me that a friend of hers brought back from England enough pure knitting wool to make a jumper. It cost 3s. in London, but would cost 18s. or 19s. in Germany and would not be pure wool then.

"LIKE ONE FAMILY."

Another mother told me it was miraculous what Hitler had done to make all Germany like one family.

"It will be a great day when all the German-speaking peoples are united to make one nation", she added.

Didn't she fear a war? I asked. "We won't have a war", she replied, "because we are so strong in spirit that we shall get our rights without fighting".

"Have you seen the Fuhrer?"

"No", she said. "He came here once, but the crowds were so terrible I was afraid of getting crushed.

"Religion is forgotten in the new Germany. There is no time in which to teach the children about it. When they are not at school they are at meetings, drilling, or away in camp".

This complaint that no home life is allowed for in the training of Germany's children I heard again and again. But never from the young people themselves, who feel—and it is a fact—that youth is ruling the nation.

Their ignorance of history and what is going on in the world today is incredible.

"The French started the last war by sending soldiers into our territory."

"You English fought us only because you wanted our colonies".

"The Jews began the war to make money by selling munitions".

"The French want to annex our Rhine territory and will do so unless we have a stronger army than theirs".

CLOTHES ARE DEAR.

Those were remarks I heard from highly educated sons and daughters of well-to-do, intelligent people. The older generation acquiesced.

Clothes are dearer than in England, but food is cheap. Servants are plentiful and not exacting.

A cook-general in the smaller towns asks 20 to 25 marks a month; in Berlin, Munich, and some large industrial towns she will get 30 marks, which is equivalent to £2 a month if she lives in.

A young maid will come for 3s. to 4s. a week and live at home. A charwoman works for 3½d. an hour.

A friend of mine who advertised for a cook had forty offers last winter.

Efficient, cheap domestic service leaves the German housewife—if she can afford help at all—considerable leisure for her beloved fancy-work, jam, and syrup-making.

Resignation, devotion to duty, endurance, these are the German woman's virtues. Narrow-mindedness, lack of initiative, prejudice and stupidity are equally encouraged by the National Socialist training.

The German woman who ten years ago was intelligent, alert, broadminded, and free is to-day content with her lot—a fact as incomprehensible to me as the size of the German male's appetite.

UMVUMVUMVU

There is a river in the eastern district of Southern Rhodesia which, according to the official maps, is blessed with the name of Umvumvumvu. Local philologists, in endeavouring to account for this curious title, are considering an explanation from an early settler, an authority on native languages, who states that one of the first parties to reach the district asked a passing native what the river was called. "M'vu" (Hippopotamus), the native replied. Unfortunately he stuttered.

MEAT AND MARS

Vegeterianism Would End Wars!

Speaking at the eighty-ninth annual meeting of the Vegetarian Society in Manchester last month, the president, Mr. Peter Freeman, suggested that vegetarianism would play a large part in solving the problem of a world war crisis.

The world, he said, was growing more pugnacious and more quarrelsome. Three countries, Japan, China, and India, had been peaceful upto the last half century. Now Japan had become wealthy, had adopted Western habits and clothes, and had started eating meat, and as a result had become pugnacious and quarrelsome. China and India, vegetarian countries, were still peaceful. Mr. Freeman suggested that the civil war in Spain had resulted from the callousness, cruelty, and complete indifference which the Spaniards showed in relation to bullfighting.

Vegetarianism, he added, had a large part to play to prevent a world war, but they believed that trouble would cease if they were able to prevent meat-eating.

The eighty-ninth annual report of the Vegetarian Society pointed out that never before had there been so many medical and scientific investigations and official inquiries into the effect of diet on public health. The League of Nations, the Ministry of Health, the British Medical Association, and the British Association had all been searching for a diet which would give the maximum of nutrition at a minimum cost. Considering national customs, it was not to be expected that a vegetarian diet, to the exclusion of fish, flesh, and fowl, would be advocated, but it was significant to note that the necessity for a greatly increased consumption of fruits and vegetables had been invariably recommended.

Speaking on "The right diet as a safeguard in childbirth and infancy", Dr. Cyril V. Pink, of Stonefield Maternity Home, London, pointed out that the adoption of the right diet made an enormous difference in regard to complications. The right diet was an intelligently reformed diet, which consisted of frugal, flesh-free, and uncooked fresh foods.—"Manchester Guardian."

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Children's Eyes

The Way To Avoid Strain

(By Dr. R. S. Agarwal, Eye Specialist, Delhi.)

Imperfect sight is found in the eyes of most school children of India and other countries. It is a truth that most of the cases of imperfect sight in school children are acquired after they enter the school. Their eyes are normal when they begin their school life. After a few years they begin to acquire imperfect sight. To check this defect the authorities laid down different rules as to the size of types to be used in the books, amount and arrangement of light, construction of desks, etc. The result of these preventive measures was disappointing and the prevalence of myopia went on increasing.

The truth is that the strain to see at a distance causes near sightedness or myopia. Why do some children strain at the distance, and gain myopia while others do not strain at all and have perfect sight? Experience shows that all persons are not created equal. Some children come to know that strain lowers the vision, but they go on straining because they do not know what else to do. Children are great imitators. They learn to strain the eyes from their teachers, parents, friends and others. Some children suffer from headache so much and other troubles when attending school that they easily acquire strain from others. Circumstances also affect the eyesight, for example:—

1. Punishment either physical or mental.

2. Temperament of the people with whom the child comes into contact.

3. Nervousness of the children.

4. Uninteresting subjects.

CURE:

1. Teachers should learn how to have normal sight without glasses. This subject can be studied from the book 'Mind and Vision' which costs Rs. 4 and can be had from Taraporewala and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

2. Teachers should explain to the students how to blink, read write or sew.

(a) Blinking:—The upperlids should remain down. While looking upwards or in front the upperlids should not be raised but only the chin. While keeping the lids down there is a gentle and frequent movement, called Blinking. In blinking the upper lid comes a little downwards to cover the pupil and is again raised. Wrong blinking is usually very irregular and jerky. Blinking is a quick method of resting the eyes and can be done all day long. It is interesting to observe the blinking demonstration.

Look at a letter. Stop blinking, note that the blackness of the letter begins to fade. Now blink and note that the blackness reappears.

(b) Reading:—Keep the book at a lower level than the chin so that the lids may not be raised. Then blink twice at least in reading one line. Do not read in the sun because the glare reflected from the paper causes strain to the eyes. Reading while lying down can also be done without any discomfort, but you should keep the head raised and blink frequently.

(c) Writing:—While writing keep the sight on the point of the pen and move your sight with its movement, and blink frequently. A common mistake is to write forward and at the same time to look at the back letters.

(d) Sewing:—Move the sight with the movement of the needle. If the needle comes up, the sight should also move up and when the needle goes down to the cloth, the sight should shift to the cloth. This shifting relieves the strain.

3. Daily practice on the Eye testing chart for five minutes daily in the school.

Place the eye testing chart upon the wall of each class room. Every day the children should read silently the smallest letters they can see from their seats, with both eyes together and with each eye separately, the other being covered with the palm of the hand, avoiding any pressure upon the eye-ball. It should be the duty of the teachers to note that all children read the card with blinking. The practice of five minutes daily is sufficient to improve their eyesight. Children with markedly defective eyes should be encouraged to read the chart more frequently. Though not necessary it is a great advantage to have records made of each pupil at the time when the method is introduced, and thereafter at convenient intervals annually or more frequently.

The scheme will save many students from becoming defective or myopic and retardation. It will improve their intellects and memory. Try once at least and you will be convinced of the fact within a month or so. This plan for eyesight conservation was followed by the institutions of Khurja. 820 eyes were examined and 249 were recorded defective at the beginning of the session. At the close of the year again the eyes of the same students were examined. 99 out of 249 defective eyes had attained normal vision, while 85 showed marked improvement.

Many students who were blind with one eye since birth or had become more or less blind during the course of studies, became all right within a very short time. One student gained normal vision in two hours, others were benefited in three days, seven days, ten days, one month and three months. These are those cases who were thought incurable by the specialists. I have got with me their photos and remarks.

Incorrect (left) and Correct (right) way of reading.

EYE-LIDS:—Wrong way (left) and Right way (right) of using them.

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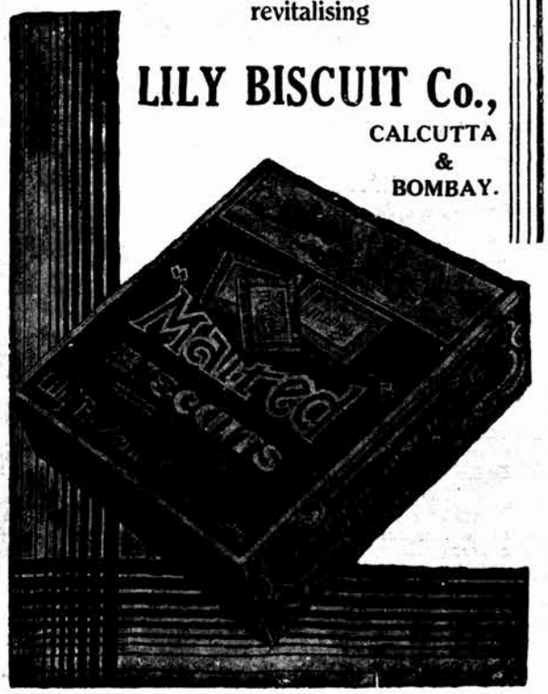

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

ELIXIR OF LIFE

"Miracles Of The Test Tubes

Medical research workers still unsuccessful in their quest for the elixir of life, have discovered other things just as uncanny at the bottom of their test tubes, says a writer in "The People."

"Assuredly," a famous physician told me "it is possible that in the next decade or so, drugs made from the glands will realise the uncertain dream of evolution—a race of super-men.

"But let the future take care of itself," he added and let's talk about the startling discoveries already made.

"For instance, the Red Man, in his pagan ceremonies, used a drug called Peyoth for its exhilarating effect.

"Now in the laboratories at Maudsley Hospital, Denmarkhill, they are just beginning to realise its astonishing properties.

"Even small doses of the drug produce fantastic nightmares—hallucinations which assume all the forms of madness.

"So the research workers are using it in their study of lunacy, to effect temporarily in themselves and in normal people a state of mind found only in mental cases.

PRODDING THE DULLEST

"Thus one person, under the influence, insists that he is Napoleon, that his head has turned completely inside-out; another that his cranium is made of glass; a third that his legs are spiralled pillars, his ears a mystery and that water tastes like paraffin.

"In direct contrast to the action of Peyoth," said the doctor, "is the secret of making fools clever and fat people thin, a discovery claimed by three young English doctors.

"It lies in the drug Dinitrophenol, which, however, has to be very carefully administered.

"Taken in minute quantities it will act as a prod to the dullest and reduce fat people to the figure of their dreams."

The time will come, the doctor is confident, when cigarettes will be prescribed by medical men as a health cure.

They will have to contain Benzidine, which not only stimulates mental and physical activity but is an excellent aid in the treatment of psycho-analysis.

DRUNK ON WATER?

Doctors Explain Phenomina

Drinking water is a quick way to get drunk, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association.

It should not be without a spirituous foundation, of course. The effect of taking water on top of stronger drinks is to cause "a more rapid and intense intoxication, but also a quicker recovery," quotes B.U.P.

Quivering muscles also exercise a sobering influence, as was discovered by a doctor whose boat capsized, tipping him into the cold water of a lake.

"When he reached land, suffering terribly from the cold and shivering violently friends wrapped him up and gave him a pint of whisky.

"To his surprise this man, who was practically an abstainer and always sensative to alcohol, experienced almost no effect from the overdose of whisky. Apparently his quivering muscles utilised the stuff very rapidly."

The Journal gave this information in reply to a question from a correspondent as to what constitutes temperate use of alchohol. But the Journal could not give a definite answer to that question.

Alleged Indian Origin Of Plastic Surgery

Punishment For Unfaithful Wives

Though the war launched plastic surgery in a dramatic way, the science, in reality, dated back more than two thousand years, Dr. Joseph B. Altruda, of New York and Paris, a graduate of the International Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Paris, said recently in an interview at Montreal.

Plastic surgery had thrived in India, he said, some two thousand years ago, arising directly from the practice of punishing unfaithful wives by cutting off the tips of their noses. The Indian surgeons evolved a method of reconstructing the nose by borrowing a morsel of skin from the forehead. This method survived to-day.

The art of the plastic surgeon was also cultivated in Southern Italy in the Middle Ages when skin for the operation was taken from the arms. A certain tribe of gipsies at this period also performed feats of plastic surgery, but in the destructive, rather than the constructive manner. This tribe punished offenders by producing facial deformity, and this practice had been the theme of a famous novel dealing with a man whose face had been twisted into a permanent grin.

TWO BRANCHES.

Dr Altruda stated there were two main branches of plastic surgery—the reconstructive and the corrective. The replacement of bones and tissues injured through accident fell into the reconstructive branch, as well as the correction of deformities such a cleft palate and harelip. The corrective branch dealt with the improvement of the shape of certain parts of the body or the face.

While Dr. Altruda believed that it was not essential for the plastic surgeon to have long experience in general surgery, he did feel that the plastic surgeon should possess a keen sense of artistry and symmetry. Most of the plastic surgery operation fell in the minor operation class, and were not dangerous, particularly as the surgeon was dealing with healthy tissues.

RESULTS NOT DRAMATIC.

Dr. Altruda, who along with his work in remodelling faces that have been damaged by accident and his correction of deformities of the body or face, also has done considerable face lifting work. He does not strive after "dramatic results" in this type of surgery. Face lifting simply "puts time back," he said Time was often "put back," fifteen years, though Dr. Altruda was quick to add that with, the age lines gone, the face retained the character and individuality.

Dr. Altruda does not feel that women resort to the corrective branch of plastic surgery through mere silly pride. At the basis, the reason might lie in the fundamental biological instinct of men and women to be without apparent defects in the presence of the opposite sex. And it was, also, a reflection of the necessity of all human beings to have a feeling of self-assurance.

Men resorted to corrective plastic surgery as well as women. Men usually did so in the interests of their professional careers. He told of the case of a prominent lawyer who had his large and ungainly nose remodelled because he felt that in pleading a case in the court room his nose attracted more attention than his words.

Dr. Altruda believes that in Europe women resort to facial rejuvenation much earlier than they do in North America. But in North America, they were a goodly number of women, usually in the professions or business, who had worn themselves out in their careers and had become prematurely old. These women won back their former confidence through the art of the plastic surgeon.—"New York Times."

IN DEFENCE OF SMOKING

Notice the use of tobacco is always spoken of as a habit, not a custom, fashion, or fad. If we say a person "has no bad habits," when he is a user of tobacco, we usually add "except smoking."

This attitude of controversy concerning the use or abuse of this plant seems to have always existed. In those earliest days, during its introduction into Europe and Asia, there were innumerable tirades and prohibitions, with much satire and denunciation, says Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M.D., in the "Montreal Gazette".

As much as fifty years ago a mere bibliography of the treatises on the subject required some 250 pages. That the friends of tobacco must have outnumbered or outtalked its foes is evidenced by the continued increased in its sponsors.

I came recently upon a quaint paragraph written by a doughty Scotch physician, Dr. William Barclay, as long ago as 1611. Listen to this:

"It (tobacco) preserveth from the toothach; it cureth the migraine, the collicke, the cough, the cold; it stayeth growing fatte, it is the antidotte of hypochrondriacke melancholie. It prepareth the stomacke for meat; it maketh a clear voice; it maketh a sweet-breath it cleareth the sigh . . . it conforteth nerves . . . And in a few words it is the princesse of physical plants. . . ."

When medical practitioners are faced frankly with the question "Is smoking harmful?" here are some of our conclusions:

The use of tobacco is purely a pleasurable indulgence, not an essential for either your welfare or your advancement. A great many people, famous in mind or body, got that way without using the weed. Tobacco can be a substitute for food only to the extent in which it affords comfort and relieves fatigue.

The habit is very seductive and seems to tend easily to get beyond control. An enormous number of people do use tobacco constantly without any harm whatever. Many of those who live to an extreme old age claim to have been inveterate users. To those who have passed middle life and can no longer keep up customary activities, tobacco seems to overcome exhaustion and afford a mental and physical calm not otherwise possible.

Smoking is admittedly a relief to boredom and when indulged in moderation stimulates secretions and promotes peristalsis. Like many another of nature's gifts, tobacco can be abused to our serious detriment. It is most likely to be injurious to young people especially to those of an unstable nervous system; to sufferers from heart or lung troubles; to a group who have an idiosyncracy against it; or who are highly neurotic; to those who are too weak-willed to keep their use of it within bounds; to all and sundry who indulge in using it in any form to great excess.

NOVEL 'NOBEL PRIZE

A Glagow Gift

A citizen of Glasgow who desires to remain anonymous has instituted a fund to provide a prize of £1,000 to be awarded once every three years to the person who does most for the betterment of the city. The donor has expressed the view that if public opinion can be concentrated on the wellbeing and improvement of the city, progress will be made in things that tend towards the city's advancement, and his hope is that the honour of being selected for the St. Mungo Prize, as he desires it to be known, will be a real incentive to public betterment and progress.

The prize will be awarded to the person who, in the opinion of a representative body of selectors, has in the course of the preceding triennial period done most for the city by way of action, instruction, or suggestion, on the following lines:—

1. Beautifying the city or some part of the city.

2. Increasing the wellbeing of the city or citizens or of public or general health in the city.

3. Purifying the atmosphere by abolition or mitigation of smoke nuisance.

4. Postering good or better relations between the different classes in the city.

1. Increasing culture or opportunities for educational and cultural development.

6. Bringing the city into a more honoured position, or into prominence in any worthy or honourable respect.

The trust is intended to be of a permanent nature, the trustee being the Union Bank of Scotland Limited. The first award will be made in the autumn of 1939. In due time societies and associations in the city engaged in charitable, ameliorative, or social work, or engaged in or representing arts, trades, businesses, or professions, will be invited to make nominations for consideration of the selectors.—"Manchester Guardian."

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH

Modern Miracle Of Soviet Russia

Science and Socialism have performed many wonders in the Soviet Union, but none greater than the modern miracle which is now freeing thousands of women from the pains of childbirth.

Painless childbirth, a triumph of twentieth-century medical science—though one that is achieved by comparatively simple methods—is, of course known to countries other than the Soviet Union. But nowhere else has it been made possible for more than a comparatively few privileged people.

It is instructive to compare, for instance, Britain with the U. S. S. R. Maternal mortality in Russ a is falling rapidly, but the rate in Brita n has stopped decreasing and is now actually rising.

In the Soviet Union methods of ensuring painless childbirth began to be adopted on a wide scale only in February this year, although, before that time, extensive experimenets had been made. Once the best methods had beene discovered and the benefits made obvious, no time was lost in giv ng Soviet women the advantages of this latest discovery of sc ence.

In Moscow alone 90,000 mothers received the latest treatment, and in 92 per cent. of the cases it was completely successful. Imagine what an immense saving of human suffering this meant.

Between 50 and 60 per cent. of all births in Moscow were painless early this year, and since then the percentage has been rising sharply as the popularity of pain less methods has increased.

All known methods have been tried—narcotics, gas and oxygen, twilight sleep, spinal anaesthesia and others—and it has been found

that the best method is spinal anaesthesia. By this method a local anaesthetic is injected into the space surrounding the sp nal cord. Birth pains are completely abolished and there are no after-effects. The time of labour is not nearly so long, and therefore the chances of injury to the mother and the ch ld are correspondingly reduced.

In February, spinal anaesthesia was used by the Moscow City Department of Health in 1,450 cases, of which 956 were first births. In every case the results were perfect. In Leningrad the number of pa nless births in March was 2,000, in Moscow 1,500, in Kiev 1 000 in Kharkov 700.

The use of the method is not, of course, confined to the large cities. On collective farms in all parts of the country women are receiving the benefits of this latest form of medical treatment, women who in bygone years would have been completely neglected at some of the most crucial moments of their lives.

Now look at the position in Britain. Spinal anaesthesia is never used in this country, and only a small percentage of women are given an anaesthetic at all.

The ord nary working woman is entirely at the mercy of local conditions. She may be lucky enough to live in an area where the health authority is up to date and more generous than most; she may then receive reasonable treatment. Too often, however, the comfort of the mother is dependent on her ability to pay for a bed in a nursing home or make some contriubtion towards the expenses of her confinement in a voluntary hospital.

The major ty of poor people are given anaesthetics only if the midwife is compelled by complications to call in special medical aid, by which time the patient has usually suffered considerably.

Here then, is a very noticeable contrast. In one country, increasing care and attention; in another, comparative neglect.—"Russia Today."

A DISTINGUISHED BANTU HONOURED

The South African University has conferred on the Rev John Langalibalele Dube the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He is the first man of the Bantu race to be honoured by the University.

Mr. Dube, who was born at Inanda, Natal, in 1870, studied at Adam's College until he was 17. He then went to the United States, and on his return to South Africa six years later he was first a teacher and then became pastor of Inanda. He went back to the United States to study theology, and when he returned in 1901 he founded the Ohlange Institute, which to-day, is recognised by the Natal Education Department as a high school and industrial school for boys. In 1904 he founded the only Zulu newspaper in Natal, Mr. Dube has been nominated by the Government as a member of all national Bantu conferences called since 1920.—"Manchester Guardian".

BABY STAR SUED

Action For £200,000

Shirley Temple, the child film star, is being sued for £200,000 in an action brought by Mr. Jack Hays, a Hollywood producer.

Co-defendants in the suit are Shirley's parents, the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation and two banks.

Mr. Hays bases his action on a contract—which he alleges to have been signed by the Temples and approved in court—under which he was to direct Shirley's film training for two years, and she was to appear exclusively in his productions.

He declares that the Temples "repudiated" this contract in order to turn Shirley over to Twentieth Century-Fox.

Mr. Hays asks for £100,000 immediately, with half of Shirley's earnings from radio advertising and other sources. These are estimated at another £100,000.

He alleges that when the parents asked him to have Shirley "trained" he obtained coaches and cast her in six "one-reel baby-star pictures" for a company making educational comedies.

Her earnings then were 30s. to £2 a day, he says. Now he puts her "potential value" at £1,000,000, and estimates her earnings so far at £400,000.

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

PHOTOS PRINTED ON WALLS

Monster photographs, imprinted on walls through a process developed by two British inventors, offer a striking new way of decorating homes and buildings. The wall is first sprayed with a plastic paint containing asbestos, and then with a light-sensitive silver emulsion that adheres to the prepared surface. An enlarging lantern now projects the picture upon the wall. Developing and fixing solutions are next applied with a spray gun, followed by a final protective coat of lacquer. Using the new scheme, the largest theatre could be redecorated throughout in a few hours, time. Since the pictures obtained are impervious to the weather they may be applied outdoors, and advertising could be affixed to billboards overnight.

Professor Arthur E. Holt, Ph.D., has just arrived in India as Visiting Professor in the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work. Dr. Holt is Professor of Social Ethics in the University of Chicago and is spending his sabbatical year as Professor in the Bombay School. Professor Holt is one of the most distinguished of American social leaders.

VACUUM AS AID TO HAIR GROWTH

Can science restore hair to the bald? Startling results in the affirmative are reported in 500 cases treated with a new machine, developed by Dr. Andre A. Cueto, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Fourteen to twenty half-hour treatments are said in many cases, to produce the appearance of 'fuzz', and from this point on the patient is declared to progress toward a normal growth of hair. Alternately applying air pressure and vacuum through a cap, the device it is claimed, restores the functioning of the blood vessels that nourish the hair follicles. Abnormal hair growth upon the legs of hospital patients treated with a circulation-stimulating machine known as a 'glass boot', operating on a similar principle, suggested the new machine, perfected for commercial use.

NEW STAR

A 26-year-old Japanese barber last June looked through his telescope and discovered a new star. It is in the Lizard constellation. Russian and Greek astronomers also found it, but the barber was first and has now been officially congratulated by the Japanese Astronomical Society.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

A Bridge That Walks

When a bridge is to be built across a stretch of water so wide that piers are required, huge metal cylinders, called caissons, are laid down where the piers are to be. These are then filled with concrete, and the building of the piers proceeds.

But the "planting" of these caissons is a very difficult job. They have to be placed in exactly the right spot, or the spans of the bridge will be thrown out of position.

Various devices have been invented for carrying out this delicate operation. One of the most ingenious of these machines for laying the foundations of bridges is another bridge —one that "walks" right up to the spot where the caisson is to go, and lowers it into position.

The principle is exactly the same as if the bridge-builders were able to wade into the water and lay down the caisson.

The bridge-building bridge is supported on "legs" of girder-work, each of which has a "knee-joint" to make the walking motion possible. Between these "legs" is slung the caisson, supported by steel ropes.

Then the walking bridge wades out into the river; and when it stands astride the exact place where the caisson is to go, this is lowered into position.

Woman Scientist Leaves Cabinet

Mme. Joliot-Curie Will Resume Study Of Radium

Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie resigned her post as Under-Secretary for Scientific Research in the French Cabinet to resume her active studies in the field of radium for which she and her husband were jointly awarded the Nobel chemistry prize last year.

It was understood that Mme. Joliot-Curie accepted her post from Premier Blum last June on condition she be permitted to return to her researches this fall. In some quarters, however, her resignation was ascribed to 'technical differences with the Government'. She was one of the three women in Blum's Cabinet, the first to admit women.

The daughter of the late Marie Curie, discoverer of radium will be succeeded by another Nobel prize winner, Prof. Jean Perrin of the faculty of science at Paris University.

The latter's appointment to succeed Mme.Joliot-Curie had been expected throughout the summer. He has actively participated in the direction of the Ministry of Scientific Research created by the Blum Government and personally has supervised plans for the new laboratories.

One of France's most eminent physicists, Prof. Perrin has been a member of the faculty of science of Paris University since 1910. He was named to the academy of sciences in 1923 and was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1926.

Mme. Joliot-Curie will probably be appointed to the science faculty at Paris University or the College of France, it was said.

Her successor has consistently identified himself as a staunch supporter of Blum's Leftist Government. One of the leaders of the Leftist intellectual group, he participated actively in popular front meetings and presided at a number of demonstrations against war and fascism.

MYSTERIES OF THE ATOM

Now Revealed By The Camera

"What you are looking at in the camera", said the professor, "is a fraction of one facet of a sapphire magnified fifty million times."

At the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, is a camera that photographs atoms.

As a result of the pictures taken by it, it is now possible to make perfect sapphirts, it may be possible for ships and airplanes to carry much greater weight, writes Constance Waller in the "Sunday Express."

Everything in the world is composed of atoms. In each substance the atoms—this camera has discovered—are in regular patterns. On the photographs they look like constellations.

Chromium will not "take" on iron. Why?

EXPERIMENTS.

Because the atom pattern of chromium does not fit the atom pattern of iron.

So they experimented until they found a third metal whose pattern is different from both but will fit in with both.

A strip of this is put over the iron before the chromium is put on. Then all is well.

Engines will take only a certain amount of weight. Why?

Because the oil that is used to grease them is made of atoms which stand straight up in rows. Too great weight bends them over, and so destroy the nature of the oil

What they are trying to find now is some substance to put in the oil whose atom-pattern will fit the oil atoms in such a way that it will lock them in their upright position.

IN CHILD'S TOOTH.

"We shall do that quite easily," said Professor Finch.

Then he will lose all interest in the matter.

While airplane manufacturers, steamship companies, Governments may be having to revise their building programmes because of his discovery, he will be contentedly studying the atoms in the enamel of a child's tooth.

We are interested only in the surface of things," said Professor Finch. That is the value of our camera. An X-ray can show you the inside but it was not possible before to study the surface thoroughly.

"This camera photographs to a depth of only one-millionth of a centimetre That is enough. We know that the atom pattern is the same all through."

HARD STEEL FLEXIBLE AS RUBBER

Steel hose elastic enough to be twisted and bent like rubber, yet strong enough to resist pressure, vibration, and continued flexing, has now been made available. Small sizes of the product are declared especially suited for use as fuel lines in motor vehicles, and for housing control wires in airplanes and motor boats. Bellows-like corrugations in the metal wall of the hose account for its amazing flexibility, which is strikingly demonstrated in the accompanying photograph.

COLOURED ROADS

Pink, green or amber roadways for safety? The Ministry of Transport is going to try them all. Whichever is chosen, the black roadway is doomed, especially with a smooth surface, for on a wet night it just become a series of light patches and heavy shadows.

Amber is a strong favourite, and this is the colour which has also been used in experimental road lighting on the Croydon by-pass. Car headlights are switched out and the journey is made along an amberlit roadway that has no shadows.

Dimmer than a white light, it is probably safer. The retina of the eye cannot take in a mixture of colours at once—it sees them separately, which is distracting to a car driver. Amber light reduces colours practically to a monotone.

The lamps are arranged with a floodlight effect, so that drivers cannot see the actual bulbs. These have no filament; they are filled with sodium vapour and an electrical discharge inside causes a glow.

MUSIC MADE VISIBLE

Futuristic patterns of light and shadow are projected upon a movie screen to accompany the music of Wagner's "Song to the Evening Star", in a unique sound film recently completed for exhibition in a New York theatre. Marching rhymically across the audience's field of view, the odd designs were produced by trick photography, with the aid of bracelets, toy balls, silks, and crushed tissue ribbons.

ELECTRIC DOOR LOCK

No key is required to operate a novel electric door lock, recently exhibited in Chicago, Ill. The user merely has to push the right buttons selected from a circular row of eight, resembling a telephone dial and the door will open. Pushing the wrong bottons - not only fails to open the door, but sets off an alarm bell that rings for seven minutes. The owner can change the 'combination' at will, and dozens of settings are possible.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

Surgical Treatment Of Skin Cancer Of The Extremities

A RARE TYPE—PREVALENCE IN CHINA AND KASHMIR?—WHY SURGERY IS PREFERRED —AMERICAN SUPERIORITY IN TECHNIQUE—HOW TO AVOID SKIN CANCER

(By 'OBSERVATEUR').

"Considerable difference of opinion exists regarding the proper treatment of squamous cell epithalioma of the skin," state Drs. De Bell and Steverson in the course of their study of this type of cancer about which, as they remark very little has been written, published in a recent number of the "Surgery, Gynecology and Obstatrics."

IN CHINA AND KASHMIR

The fact that 'Heilman found 207 cases in 20,544 cases of carcinoma' and 'Broders found only 44 cases in 2,000 cases of carcinoma admitted to the Mayo Clinic from 1904 to 1915' easily explains why other and more common types of the disease receive greater attention and find a much more important place in the literature dealing with the investigation and study of cancer.

THE CHAOUL TUBE IN OPERATION: The Chaoul Therapy is employed in X-radiation of oral and other cavity cancer tumours and possesses such features in design as combine the latest mechanical improvements with greater therapeutic value as far at least as superficial cancers are concerned. (Courtesy: "Siemens" (India), Ltd., Bombay).

The latest statistics, both British and American, published recently contain no specific reference to this type of cancer obviously for the same reasons, although one is afraid the incidence of cancer of the skin must be prevalent in places like China and Kashmir where the cancer of the scalp and the notorious 'brazier' cancer are produced, respectively, by the peculiar mode of life of the populations.

USES OF SURGERY

As regards the choice of treatment, although the study under notice deals with cases treated entirely with surgical removal, there is no reason why the well-established general principles of treatment of cancer should not apply to this type. That is not to deny that the choice of treatment in nine cases out of ten, is forced by local conditions of facilities or, perhaps more accurately, by those of the lack of facilities in the form of a well-equipped radium and X-ray centre. Even if, as actually happens in several types of cancer, radium and X-ray therapy either singly or in combination with the surgical operation constituted the treatment of choice, only surgery remains accessible and must be exploited to yield the best results in the circumstances of the case.

IN THE STATES

It is, therefore, not difficult to understand why so much reliance is placed on surgery in the U. S. A. where, although such well-known institutions as the Mayo Clinic and the Memorial Hospital constitute some of the most important radiological centres in the world. The surgical technique qualitatively averages very high indeed. The methods perfected in that country in the graft surgery—wonders of which date since the Great War, contribute a great deal to the success with which cancer of the skin has been treated.

FAVOURABLE GRADATION

Apart from the fact that the surgical procedure easily suggests itself in the treatment of the external cancer with its early detection some of the features of this type such as high percentage of 71.4 per cent covering Grade I with a limited capacity for metastatis and that, too, of a regional character as against the usual one of the generalised as in other types, favoured that procedure. And Drs. De Belle and Stevenson are quite justified in believing that "surgery is the procedure of choice for the treatment of this type of tumour" by pointing out that "even with metastases in the nodes, there were about 45 per cent established 5 year cures and, as has been brought out previously, this figure must unquestionably be much below the actual facts."

MEASURES OF PREVENTION

Authorities like James Ewing and Adair are always emphasising the need of avoiding chronic tissue irritation and traumatism that constitute some of the predisposing factors in cancer incidence. The excision and removal of all tissue scars, moles, warts and other potential breeding ground of cancer are unanimously preached in the propaganda campaign so systematically carried on in the States. The wisdom of such preventive measures is borne out by the statement of Drs. De Bell and Stevenson:

"Marjolin, as early as 1828, emphasised the fact that carcinoma of the skin not infrequently develops in old scars. Thus an epithelioma developing on scars on burns has for many years been called 'Marjolin's ulcer.' Ewing states that squamous cell epithelioma of the skin is almost invariably the result of chronic traumatism. The early stages may merely be marked by erythema, seborrhea, eczema, pruritus. Chronic ulcers, scars of burns, X-ray dermatitis, lupus, etc., are frequently predisposing factors. . . .

BEWARE OF BURNS

"Broders at the Mayo Clinic in 1921, in a study of 256 cases of squamous cell epithelioma of the skin; found the site of the cancer preceded by a mole, wart, pimple, scar, ulcer, leucoplacia crack, wen, blister, or lump in 51.17 per cent of cases." There was a history of injury in 23.82 per cent cases. Burns represented 24.59 per cent of injuries and X-ray burns represented 20 per cent of the burns.

THE KING—HOLLYWOOD'S FAVOURITE

The result of a poll at Hollywood as to who would be the most popular person who could possibly come to Hollywood is that King Edward was given first place, with the United States president second, says Reuter's correspondent in Hollywood.

Benito Mussolini was third and the Dionne Quintuplets fourth.

His Majesty was placed first in the poll with a maximum of 100 per cent. popularity, while President Roosevelt received 98 per cent.

This was explained by reason of "party differences" which affect the popularity of any President, no matter how overwhelming his victory at the polls.

"King Edward triumphs in all lines," comments the newspaper which conducted the poll.

"His publicity value is surpassing," the paper adds "and furthermore it is dependable. As an unmarried man, His Majesty is a romantic figure, which makes him a terrific attraction to the women of Hollywood.

"He is also distinctly a man's man which would win all the male fraternity.

"He is the champion ruler in the abstract; he would lead the procession of any and all who might be given the golden keys to the City of Films."

DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU

At the first sign of hair losing vegetable vitality Vitex "Vitex revitalizes and stimulates the hair bulbs into vigorous growing activity Vitex eradicates dandruff, stops hair falling and grows new healthy hair even on bald patches. It takes only 15 minutes a day, yet in that short time performs wonders.

Vitex treatment is easy to follow and is equally beneficial to both men and women

VITEX Rs. 5 per bottle.

VITEX

THE WORLD'S BEST HAIR GROWER

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SILKI-SOFT Shampoo:—Washing the hair with the best of soaps makes the hair brittle and weak Silki-Soft shampoo thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp removing all dust, scurf and dandruff leaving the hair soft and lustrous like silk. Silki-Soft Rs. 1-6/ per bot

New Life Surges Through Azerbaijan

(Continued from page 1)

ment, which were extremely heavy, had each year to pay a number of what may be described as indirect levies to such parasites as the beks, seids and mullahs.

During the period when the counter-revolutionary Mussavat was in power, the lot of the peasant became harder still. The feudal chiefs gave free play to their power and restored mediaeval customs and laws on their estates. The Karabakh chiefs for instance, introduced the "first night" right. The countryside was brought to a state of complete ruin.

The revival of agriculture did not take place until after the Soviets had come into power. Azerbaijan, with its exceptionally fertile soil and favourable climate was seen to be a country with immense possibilities.

Cotton Cultivation

Soviet Azerbaijan is the second most important cotton producing country in the USSR and has made great progress in this branch of production during these fifteen years. Before the Revolution the total area under cotton in Azerbaijan was 112,200 hectares, and the average crop was seven centners per hectare. In 1935 193,000 hectares were sown to cotton.

A new generation of agricultural workers has grown up in the struggle for cotton. New districts have taken their place as foremost in production: the Zangelan, Kirovobad and Kasum-Izmailov districts harvested between 15.5 and 17 centners per hectares and the most advanced collective farms proved, with harvests of from 30 to 35 centners per hectare, what tremendous possibilities Azerbaijan offers for intensive cotton cultivation.

The soil of Azerbaijan, however, yields not only a rich harvest of cotton, but also grain, rice, grapes, nuts, saffron, lemon, tangerines, tea, tobacco and kenaf—these are only a few of the crops which ripen in the climate of Soviet Azerbaijan.

Tea Plantations

The subtropical districts of Soviet Azerbaijan are now being developed. In the Lenkoran and Avtarin districts the first hundreds of hectares have been planted with tea shrubs. Two State tea plantations have been started and tea cultivation is also carried out on a collective basis. The cultivation of oranges, lemons, tangerines and other citrous fruits has been begun.

The countryside of Azerbaijan has to-day 51 machine tractor stations, 4,263 tractors, 125 combines, 607 threshing machines and 737 motor vehicles.

Another very great achievement in Azerbaijan is the tremendous new irrigation system.

The famous Mugan, Shirvan and Sil deserts have to-day been supplied with water and are being successfully converted into fertile plains. A total of 120,000,000 rubles has been invested in irrigation in Azerbaijan during the last fifteen years.

As a result of the organisational and economic consolidation of the collective farms, the proportion of land in collective farms in Azerbaijan reached eighty per cent. in 1935.

Collective Farms

A vivid idea of the prosperity of collective farmers is given by the Bagirov artel in the Beiyasubar District. This collective farm is made up of 96 households. The farm derived 405,000 roubles from cotton and 150,000 roubles from grain. There are very many such farms. The village is being rebuilt and the members of the farm are becoming prosperous.

More than forty members of the Kadym-Kend artel, in the Selyan district, built new houses for themselves in 1935. The Turkish peasant is now anxious to live in a cultivated fashion. He wants to be well dressed and live in clean surroundings.

Before the Revolution there were no such things as baths in Azerbaijan villages. Now well-appointed public baths have been built in many of the collective farms.

During these fifteen years Azerbaijan has been converted from a barbaric, uncivilised country into an advanced republic. The national policy having been resolutely followed, a culture, national in form and socialist in substance, has begun to flourish.

Schools Multiply

Before the Revolution there were only 974 schools in Azerbaijan with an attendance of 72,423. During the Mussavat period the number of schools was reduced to 666 and the attendance to 51,000. In 1935 the number of elementary and intermediate schools in Soviet Azerbaijan was brought up to 3,158 and the attendance to 504 000, the latter figure including 301 000 Turkish schoolboys and students and 111,708 school girls and women students. In pre-revolutionary Azerbaijan there was not a single higher educational institution. There are now in Soviet Azerbaijan 16 higher educational institutions and 68 technicums, with an attendance of 26,564, which includes 11,600 men and 3,000 women students of Turkish nationality.

Particularly striking achievements have been made in the domain of publishing and the press. In pre-revolutionary Azerbaijan there were only seven newspapers Now there are about 200 newspapers with a net sale of 700,000.

Literary Activities

A great deal of political literature is published in Baku in the Turkish language. Translations into the Turkish language of many of the works of Lenin, all stalin's works and many of the works of Marx and Engles have been published. A translation of Marx's "Capital" has been begun. Very shortly the first instalments of the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopaedia in the Turkish language will be ready. Before the Revolution one very rarely came across Turkish translations of the world's classics. Soviet Azerbaijan is proud of the fact that, apart from the publication of the works of its best poets, authors and playwrights in the Turkish language, it can boast of large editions of the best world classics including the literature of the neighbouring republics of Georgia and Armenia.

For this work a large building known as the Palace of the Press has been built in Baku which is a a large publishing combinate with a calculated capacity of 20,000 printed folios and 110 million cuts.

Network Of Theatres

In the course of the cultural revolution a great deal of attention has had to be paid to the theatre. A Turkish Theatre has been created for the first time during these years. What had existed before the Revolution and during the Mussavat period could not be described as a theatre. All the actors, producers, dramatists and most important of all, actresses from among the Turkish woman have been educated during Soviet times. Now, at its fifteenth anniversary, Soviet Azerbaijan has a splendid opera (Turkish and Russian), a Turkish Theatre of Drama, the Baku Workers' Theatre (Russian) Armenian, Georgian, Jewish and Tatar theatres and a number of theatres in the provinces where before the Revolution the people had never heard of such a thing as a dramatic performance.

The cinematograph industry is also developing and many cinema theatres are being built. A new generation of artists, musicians, composers, architects, scientists, doctors, engineers, agriculturalists, and teachers is growing up. Thus a Soviet Turkish intelligentsia is being formed under the guidance of the Communist Party.

Special mention should be made of the Branch Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Azerbaijan formed some years ago. This is an important centre linking together the new ranks of Soviet scientists which are being formed from the indigenous nationalities of Azerbaijan.

Transformation Of Baku

During the fifteen years of Soviet Azerbaijan very much has been done to improve the living conditions of the workers, medical services, etc. A physiotherapeutic institute and a balneological institute have been opened in Baku, and the number of hospitals in town and country has been greatly increased. The muddy old town of Baku of pre-revolutionary days has completely disappeared, and a stately socialist city the new Baku has taken its place.

There was hardly a green leaf to be seen in old Baku, but now the town is filled with foliage and there even some subtropical plants in its parks.

The water supply was always a very acute problem in Baku. The first water main, supplying Baku with water from a distance of 184 km. which was completed in Soviet times, is no longer adequate to meet the growing needs of the city and its industries. By a decree the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party and the Government of the Union an immense scheme has been begun for improving the water supply, namely the laying of the second Baku water main, 175 km. long, costing about 180 million rubles. This water main will supply the city with 22,200,000 decalitres of water per 24 hours as compared with the 7,400,000 decalitres supplied by the first main.

1. RENEW YOUTH AND STRENGTH WITH
Kiran Jawani
2. A MOST RELIABLE REMEDY for DIABETES IS "ASUGARY".

Send for particulars to:—Amritdhara Pharmacy No. 3 Amritdhara Bldgs., Amritdhara P. Office, LAHORE.

Beauty's Self And Sweet and Twenty

Blood full rich and Health in plenty!
Lips and Cheeks of Nature's Shade
That need no artificial aid.
Bright, vivacious, happy, gay,
Her sparkling eyes enhance the day!
Her health, her smiles, her merry trills,
Her beauty comes from Beecham's Pills.

A Nightly Dose Of

Purely Vegetable

Beecham's PILLS

Will Conquer Scores of Daily Ills

In The World Of Bridge

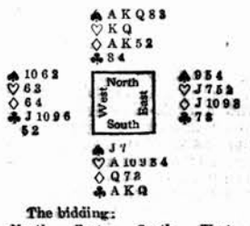
PENNY WISE

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

There is nothing very complicated about the mathematics of Bridge. Half the art of winning tactics consists in playing with rather than against the odds. And most of the time it is a simple matter to estimate the odds. Certainly, East should have experienced no difficulty about the calculation of possible gain and loss in the bidding of to-day's hand.

North, dealer
Both sides vulnerable.



The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♡ (1)	Pass
3 ◇ (2)	Pass	4 N T (3)	Pass
5 N T (4)	Pass	6 ◇ (5)	Pass
7 ◇ (6)	Dbl. (7)	Pass	Pass
7 N T (8)	Pass	Pass	Pass

(1) South has 3½ honor-tricks and a fairly strong suit but does not jump the bid because of the poor fit with his partner's suit.

(2) There is no need for North to jump either, since this is a forcing bid.

(3) South actually lacks the requirements for a conventional four notrump bid since he has not the King of a bid suit. But he feels compelled to make a very strong bid at this point and can think of no other call which adequately expresses the value of his hand. North must have quite a good hand to be able to show his second suit at the level of three-old.

(4) North realizes that South cannot possibly have a conventional four notrump bid since he himself has all Kings of bid suits. But he responds conventionally to show the other two Aces. He expects South to show support for some suit.

(5) South does not realize that North's diamonds are only four cards in length.

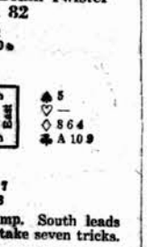
(6) A questionable bid. Seven notrump immediately would be a much better bid.

(7) The worst call of the month. East has every reason to believe that South will leave the seven diamond contract undisturbed. The double is most unlikely to gain him more than 100 points and may lose him over 2,000 points.

(8) North hastily scrambles into the correct contract, not without a glance of gratitude to East.

As soon as West had made the opening lead, South looked at the North hand and spread his cards, claiming 13 tricks. North and South observed a discreet silence as West inqu'red the point of East's ridiculous double.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 82



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

Prayer Book Is Unchristian!

SAYS VICAR OF CRICKLEWOOD

The Rev. G. Maurice Elliott, 53 year-old vicar of St. Peter's, Cricklewood, N. W., is resigning his living because he disagrees with large portions of the Prayer Book, says the "News Chronicle".

"Parts of the Prayer Book are utterly un-Christian", he said. They represent God as an angry, unjust, revengeful God who inflicts disease and terrible punishments on those who incur His displeasure.

"I do not intend to leave the Church of England. I shall remain in Holy Orders and hope that some Bishop will have the courage to forbid these parts of the Prayer Book being used in his diocese"

"WORST OF ALL"

Mr. Elliott gave some of the quotations from the Prayer Book to which he takes exception and added his comments:

"Oh, Lord, correct me, and with judgment; not in thine anger". (The Sentences).

—"Utterly un-Christian".

"I believe in the resurrection of tee flesh" (Baptismal service).

—"I do not believe in the resurrection of the flesh. It is contrary to the teaching of the New Testament and is un-Christian, unscientific and wholly opposed to commonsense".

"Neither take thou vengeance of our sins". (The Litany).

—"Fancy asking God not to take vengeance. We do not expect vengeance even from our fellowmen".

"Whatsoever your sickness is, know you certainly that it is God's visitation". (Visitation of the Sick).

—"This is the worst of all. If you have diphtheria, cancer or other disease, you have the pleasant thought that it is because God loves you that He is chastening you".

GONORRHOEA

"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded. Price Rs. 3. Postage extra. **Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal.** (B.C.)

"I Am An Humble Soldier Of The Congress"

Unless Women Come Out And Begin To Realise Their Responsibility In The Fight For Freedom, Shoulder To Shoulder With Men, The Future Of India Is Dark, Says Mrs. Safia Khan

"Mrs. Safia Khan who would be satisfied if she proved herself to be a worthy soldier of the Congress."

Mrs. Safia Khan interviewed by a representative of "The Tribune," Lahore, during her recent visit to the Punjab said:—

"I am a soldier and I have always been devoted to the work of Congress volunteers. I have always followed the ideals of the Congress and practised them in my humble way. If all of us, I mean Indian women as well as men, would do the same, the day would not be far off when India would be a free nation. The salvation of India lies in carrying out the mandate of the Congress.

"I have always tried my best to do something particularly with regard to the uplift of Indian women. I feel that, unless women come out and begin to realise their responsibility in the fight for freedom, shoulder to shoulder with men, the future of India is dark. But, if they gird up their loins and resolve to fight and die for the country's cause, India will soon occupy an honourable place in the ecomity of free nations.

"If women receive more of education—the right type of education, I mean—and become more national-minded, they will be able to inculcate these wholesome ideas in the minds of the younger generation as they spend more of their time with children, men being busy with manifold activities.

PRIMARY DUTY.

"It should be the primary duty of women to use, encourage and patronise Indian things and khadi for their household requirements and other necessities of life. Nor should they think that their sphere of act vity is confined to the home alone. Along with household activities, they should take part in public life.

"Should girls seek a career should their only aim in life be to get married?" I asked.

Mrs. Safia Khan—They should certainly take to employment if they want to be independent. They must have self-confidence and the satisfaction that they can also earn their livelihood which will bring in its train both character and stability. Marriage is not the only ideal of women. It is just a matter of one's choice. We should have full liberty to exercise our judgment regarding any step we want to take. I say this in regard to girls of mature age, who are in a position to decide what is best for them.

Does a girl graduatee make a good wife?

Mrs. Safia Khan—I am not a graduate myself nor do I know whether I make a good wife. That is for my husband to say However, I am sure an educated wife should be an asset to her husband and to the family she belongs.

Do you think our girl would be happy if they got all the freedom and liberty that their Western sisters have?

Mrs. Safia Khan—I certainly believe that our girls should have the freedom to choose their own husbands, but they should obtain their parents' consent before marriage.

Do Indian women compare favourably or unfavourably with the women of other countries?

Mrs. Safia Khan—The greatest virtues that Indian women have are the rare qualities of devotion, patience and sacrifice. Women nowhere in the world can compare with Indian women in this respect. Indian women would and do make ideal women if proper education is imparted to them and if the right type of facilities are provided for them.

Are you in favour of co-education?

Mrs. Safia Khan—If you talk of co-education in the South, I think it is quite all right. But due to the unfortunate tradition of the purdah system prevailing in the North, I am afraid co-education is not feasible yet. All that we need is education. Once we become literate the purdah system and conservatism of the worst type will automatically die. The salvation of India lies in educating the masses. How do you expect India to progress with the majority of the people being illiterate?

How do you like the Frontier?

Mrs. Safia Khan—I have not beeen to the Frontier yet. This will be my first visit. I have been in Bombay ever since I was married.

Your husband is a qualified Engineer with European degree. How would you like it if he got Government service? was my last question to Mrs. Safia Khan to which she gave an indignant reply:—

"I would rather starve than expect him to take to Government service nor does he hanker after it.

Waiting For The 1940 Olympiad

(Continued from page 2)

this summer, Olympics will have been held eight times in Europe and twice in America. It seems only fair, therefore, that the 12th Games should be brought over to Asia.

Existing Sports Facilities

Thanks to the combined efforts of the government and the people, sports facilities in Japan are quite satisfactory. Even the remotest hamlet is provided with some sort of stadium, a swimming pool and a ball-ground. Plans are on foot to increase the number of such athletic grounds. It is a feature in Japan that many representative grounds of this nature are found close to Shinto shrines—a fact which will remind one of the religious association of Olympia. We have the best example of this in the excellent facilities afforded for sports and athletics in the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo. We look upon a stadium, a poor or a ground not only as a field of contest, but also as an arena in which to cultivate both body and mind.

In our eagerness to have Tokyo chosen as the site for the 1940 Olympics, we have organized, as already stated, what we call an Olympic Invitation Committee consisting of some 50 men of note representing various spheres of activity. The very fact that Prince Iyesato Tokugawa has been appointed chairman shows that the invitation movement thus launched will be likely to have the desired effect. The committee in question has already started work On January 31 there was a sub-committee meeting at which it was decided to make the Olympic grounds in the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine. An estimate of 12,500,000 yen was drawn up for the purpose.

Planning The Olympiad

By way of information for those who are interested in the subject, I shall enumerate the contents of the proposed plan to enlarge, construct or reconstruct, as the case may be, the stadium, grounds and so forth necessary for the Tokio Olympics.

1. TRACK AND FIELD
   The present Meiji Shrine Stadium is to be enlarged in such a way that it will seat 120,000 at a pinch.
2. SWIMMING
   The present Meiji Shrine pool is to be enlarged so as to have a capacity of 30,000 persons.
3. HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL AND CYCLE-RACE
   A hockey and football ground and a cycle-race course are to be laid out on the former site of the rifle-range at Aoyama, Tokyo, with a seating capacity of 50,000.
4. HORSEMANSHIP
   Competition in horsemanship is to take place on the grounds at Setagaya now being planned out.
5. MARKSMANSHIP
   The army rifle-range at Toyamaganara is to be used for the purpose.
6. ROWING
   The Arakawa channel is to be selected as the venue for the Olympic rowing course.
7. YACHT-RACE
   A yacht harbour and a yacht house are to be built near Yokohama on the shores of Tokyo Bay.
8. BOXING, FENCING, WRESTLING, Etc.
   For contests of boxing, fencing, lifting-weights. Western wrestling, Japanese wrestling, gymnastics, basketball, etc., are to be held in two indoor arenas—one at the Athletic Building now being planned and the other the present Meiji Shrine wrestling arena to be reconstructed and canopied.
9. TENNIS
   Tennis courts are to be laid out somewhere near the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine.
10. JAPANESE FENCING AND JUDO.
    Near the Constitution Memorial Hall is to be erected a hall in which to hold tournaments of judo and fencing, including swordmanship, with the halberd.
11. ART CONTEST.
    The Tokyo Art Gallery at Ueno is to be used for art contests, including painting, sculpture, architecture and music.
12. WINTER SPORTS
    The venue for winter sports, including skiing, skating, ice hockey and bobsleighing is to be decided on before long.
13. OLYMPIC VILLAGE
    An Olympic village capable of accommodating some 2,000 persons is to be constructed within easy reach of the central part of Tokyo. The village is to have a suitable practice ground in it.
14. BASEBALL
    The present baseball ground at the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine is to be used not only for Olympic baseball

(Continued on page 52)

My Husband is a NEW MAN

THE SAME ONE I MARRIED 15 YEARS AGO

Yeast-Vite Conquered His NERVE TROUBLE & SLEEPLESSNESS

*Dear Sirs,—I feel I must write a few lines as I have a lot to be thankful to for Yeast-Vite Tablets. **I have always found them wonderful myself for nerves & depression.***

*I asked my husband to try them as he could not sleep. He tried everything, and of course **his nerves got terrible** and it made him like a different man. **I got afraid to speak to him** and knew I could not go on. At last I said, "I wish you would try Yeast-Vite Tablets—I am sure it's your nerves." He said, "All right, I will," and now he is taking them. **He is a new man, the same one I married 15 years ago.***

I think it is only right other wives should have the same happiness and that is why I am writing this letter.

Thanks a million times to the best tonic of all —Yeast-Vite. Yours truly (Signed) Mrs. B.

VICTIMS OF INDIGESTION should take Yeast-Vite after meals and they will find that such distressing things as Stomach Pains, Flatulence, Acidity, Heartburn and so on are things of the past.

SUFFERERS FROM NERVES should take one or two Yeast-Vite Tablets when they feel "jumpy" or depressed and they will be filled with Nerve Strength, Steadiness and Confidence.

THOSE WHO ARE TORTURED BY HEADACHES and other Nerve Pains should take Yeast-Vite **AT ONCE** and in a few minutes they will find to their great joy that pain has vanished.

RHEUMATIC PEOPLE should take Yeast-Vite and they will discover that those awful stabs of agony, that nagging ache in the joints, and those fierce twinges of pain are completely conquered.

THOSE WHO FEEL EXHAUSTED AND "PLAYED-OUT" should take Yeast-Vite **NOW** and they will soon be filled with energy and vitality.

NO CURE-NO PAY

YOUR QUICK-HEALTH TIME-TABLE

FROM	TO	TIME
NERVE PAINS	Glorious Relief	IN 5/15 MIN.
HEADACHES	Deliverance	IN 5/15 MIN.
LASSITUDE	Vim and Vigour	IN 10/20 MIN.
DEPRESSION	Buoyant Energy	IN 10/20 MIN.
"NERVES"	Steadiness	IN 10/20 MIN.
INDIGESTION	Keen Appetite	IN 15/30 MIN.
EXHAUSTION	Animation	IN 15/30 MIN.
SLEEPLESSNESS	Calm Repose	IN 30/60 MIN.
RHEUMATISM	Pain Relief	IN 24 HOURS.
CONSTIPATION	Regularity	IN 36 HOURS.
IMPURE BLOOD	Purification	IN 36 HOURS.

Accept This OfferTo-day

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied post the empty carton to us including the dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

NOTE LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

From All Retailers and Stores. In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

IRVING'S Yeast-Vite

Agents for Bombay: CAMA NORTON & CO., 23, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

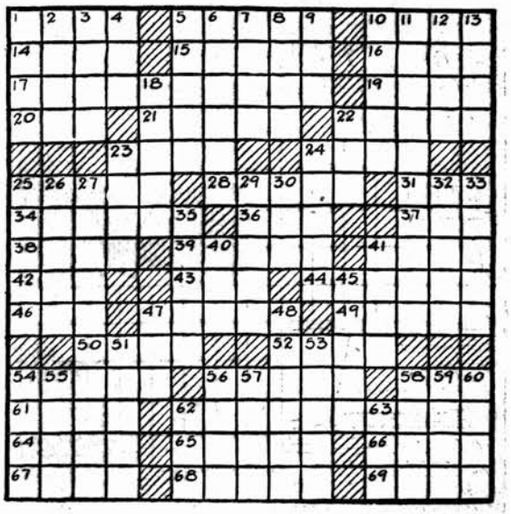
Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL.

1—What American economist is the author of "Three Acres and Liberty"?
5—Feminine name.
10—Father.
14—Winged parts.
15—Correct.
16—Month in the Jewish calendar.
17—What is the largest city in the Southern States?
19—Decorate.
20—Lair.
21—Newspaper paragraphs.
22—Those who inherit.
23—Former Russian ruler.
24—Feminine name.
25—Hiding-place.
28—Vegetables with dressing.
31—Card in cribbage.
34—What city was the center of ancient Greek culture?
36—Italian household deity.
37—Unit.
38—Verse.
39—Dwelling.
41—Projecting part of a building.
42—Being in the most abstract sense.
43—Number.
44—Bank officer.
46—What god in Egyptian mythology personified physical evil and the powers of darkness?
47—Dried tubers of various orchids.
49—Encounters.
50—Dash.
52—Unequal conditions.
54—What French painter is noted for his scenes in the faint lights of dawn and twilight?
56—Worship.
58—Dance step.
61—Low female voice.
62—What mountain range in New York contains head waters of the Hudson River?
64—Act in a turbulent manner.
65—Number.
66—Who was the Vedic god of the altar fire?
67—In anatomy, a connecting part.
68—Trap.
69—Require.

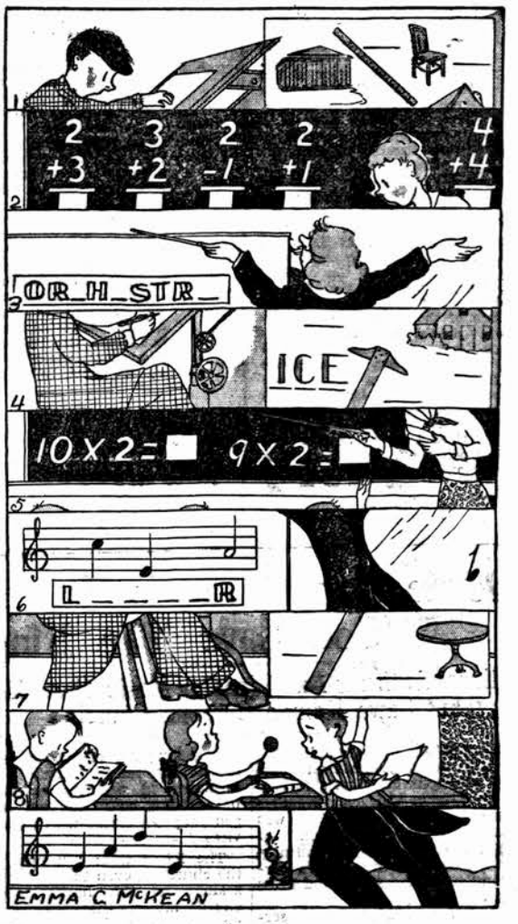
VERTICAL.

1—Of what county in South Dakota is the town of Miller the county seat?
2—On the sheltered side.
3—Very fine linen.
4—What is the fifth sign of the zodiac?
5—What island is the base of the British Mediterranean fleet?
6—Mohammedan nobles.
7—Quantity of paper.
8—Taverns.
9—Public notices.
10—Who wrote "Marius, the Epicurean"?
11—In what city was the treaty signed which ended the Russo-Turkish War in 1829?
12—Two of a kind.
13—Supplies with weapons.
18—Ascended.
22—Device for carrying bricks.
23—Pronoun.
24—Mark of omission.
25—Sleeveless garments.
26—Expiate.
27—What British writer, master of the paradox, recently died?
29—Unaccompanied.
30—Small boy.
32—Assault.
33—A slightly fermented beverage (plural) made from an infusion of roots.
35—Prince of Darkness.
40—Babylonian deity.
41—A drink (plural) made from the fermented infusion of malt.
45—Seaport in Germany.
47—Posed for a portrait.
48—Needier.
51—Robs.
53—Speak monotonously.
54—Talk complainingly.
55—Medley.
56—Seaport of Arabia.
57—Prima donna.
58—Who was the American ambassador to Great Britain from 1913 to 1917?
59—Skin disorder.
60—Slide without rotating.
62—Beast of burden.
63—Who was the fifth son of Jacob?



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of next Sunday).

A Folding Puzzle For Labour Day



There are three separate pictures in this folding puzzle drawing, each of which contains another very simple puzzle. Cut out the drawing and see how quickly you can fold it completely to form each of the three pictures. Then solve each puzzle in turn to learn the names of the three occupations which are represented. These three operations are done, first by pictures; second, by arithmetic, and third, by musical notes.

To find the name of the first occupation write down the names of six of the objects shown in the first picture in such an order that the initial letters of the resulting words, with the three letters shown, spell the word in question.

The name of the vocation of the second person is found by solving the simple problems shown on the blackboard. Substitute for each resulting number its alphabetical equivalent (1 is A, 2 is B, 3 is C, etc.) Then put the letters in their correct order to spell the word.

The name of the vocation of the third person is found by writing down the names of the seven musical notes, using the resulting letters to complete the spelling of the two words shown just above the notes.

(For solution see page 63.)

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Match-Box Magic

PRESS two opposite corners of the cover of an ordinary penny match box so that it is slightly thrown out of square and show the box to your friends.

Stand the cover on its side, place the drawer upright on top of the cover and ask someone to try to crush it with a blow of the hand.

It will be found that the two parts of the box fly in separate directions when the hand comes in contact with them.

A CRETAN STATUE

Worth £1,000 An Inch

A carved ivory boy-god from ancient Crete, seven inches high and valued at £1,000 an inch, was among the exhibits on view in the Royal Academy at the Jubilee Exhibition of the British School of Archaeology at Athens last month.

It is one of hundreds of miniature gems discovered in royal tombs and lent by Sir Arthur Evans, whose discoveries in 35 years of exploration at the Palace of Minos at Knossos, Crete have put Britain in the forefront of archaeological research, writes Louise Morgan in the "News Chronicle."

Sir Arthur himself was putting the final touches to arrangements in the Minoan Room.

The image of the boy-god in loincloth of gold plate which has come down from thousands of years before Christ, he considers the finest thing in the exhibition.

Near the boy-god, and about the same size, is the marble "Cambridge goddess," lent by the Fitzwilliam Museum, and insured at £3,000.

THEIR WASP WAISTS.

All the Cretan statuettes, of men and boys as well as women, have wasp waists, smaller than any displayed by our great-grandmothers.

I asked Sir Arthur how such incredibly small waists were achieved.

"They started as small children and grew up to it," he replied. "Boys as well as girls wore thick, round metals belts.

"Great surgeons have assured me that if one begins early enough the ducts of the body adjust themselves and no harm is done."

The early Cretans were extremely style-conscious, and the tiny waist was purely a fashion fad.

The Cretan dress as seen on the statuettes and in miniature votive gowns of painted faience is exquisite and rich with ideas. The crocus is used as a most effective pattern combined with geometric and very modern lines.

The exhibition covers over 40 centuries of history.

MOSLEY'S SECRET PILGRIMAGE

Studies Nazi Methods

This is the story of a secret visit to Berlin which Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Union of Fascists, made last month, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

He arrived unannounced on Monday, and slipped away quietly on Thursday. His stay in Germany was devoted to studying the organisation of the Nazi party.

He met Dr. Goebbels, Germany's propaganda chief, who told him, I understand, about Nazi organization and the holding of its vast mass meetings.

The little Propaganda Minister told him about the growth of the party, how it came to power, and the battles it had to fight against Communist opposition.

Then Dr. Goebbels described how Germany was divided into districts, each with its Nazi leader, and went on to tell what work the various leaders had to do.

On Tuesday night Sir Oswald listened to Hitler's speech to 20,000 cheering Nazis at the opening of this year's winter help campaign in Berlin.

In this speech Hitler made a violent attack on European democratic government

A Card Game

ANYONE, when alone, easily can amuse himself by playing a game of solitaire. One variety of this pastime is played as follows:

Deal all the cards of a deck into 13 piles of four cards each, faces down. The object of this game is to pair all of the cards in three deals.

After the cards have been dealt, turn up the top card of each pile. Remove all pairs and place these cards in a separate pile. Now turn down the top cards of the piles which have not been paired. Next pick up the piles from right to left and, without shuffling, lay them out again in piles of four cards each. Next turn up the top card of each pile and pair the cards as before. After the top cards of two of the piles have been removed as a pair, the next cards on those two piles are turned faces up. When no pairs are longer turned up, turn the top cards faces down again, pick up the piles and deal the cards.

If, after dealing the cards for the third time all of them are not paired off, then the game is lost and a new game is started.

The Indignant Bathing-Girl

WHILE riding the waves astride her inflated rubber sea-horse, Sue Hoofer had occasion to give a rude bather a "piece of her mind," which she did in no uncertain terms. What did she say to the "fresh thing"? To find out proceed as follows:

Write down the number 8, which is indicated by the arrow. Count clockwise eight spaces and then next to the figure 8 write down the number on which your count stops. Count forward that number of spaces. Cross out each number as used, although its space is still counted in going around the circle. If your count stops on a crossed-out number, move one space forward.

Each number you find in this way indicates the numerical order of a letter of the alphabet. Substitute the letters for the numbers and you will know what the indignant bathing-girl said.

(For solution see page 63)

Prelate Bans 'God Save The King'

National Anthems And Wedding Music Forbidden In Ottawa Roman Catholic Churches

Performance of national anthems and wedding music on liturgical occasions has been forbidden in Roman Catholic Churches of the Ottawa Diocese, it was disclosed in an explanation of Archbishop Forbes's week-end pastoral letter, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Associated Press (U.S.A.)

The letter, read at church services, recently, said in part: "It is absolutely forbidden that any music should be performed in Church, however, brief it may be which contains themes drawn from theatrical works, or dance music or whatever type of 'profane' pieces, such as national hymns, popular songs, love songs, funny songs, romances, etc."

The prohibition, it was explained, included "God Save the King" and "O, Canada". At the same time the letter forbade singing on solemn occasions of hymns in the vernacular, declaring "the language proper to the Roman Catholic Church is Latin".

The custom of singing vernacular hymns during the high mass and tistribution of Communion is abolished, although such hymns, if not otherwise prohibited, may be sung at low mass, before or after high mass and vespers.

In a long list of specific prohibitions the letter forbade performance at wedding ceremonies of wedding marches and music generally associated with such services.

The letter said: "In nearly all the churches, even those which are zealous in the improvement of church music, there still remains an intolerable abuse, namely the music at wedding ceremonies.

"It would seem that on that occasion the ecclesiastical authority has no rights and that lay people may dictate according to their own fancy without any consideration for the sacred precinct. Apparently they forget that marriage is a sacrament to be celebrated with the respect and propriety due to things sacred, and not to be degraded by worldly ostentation."

NOT SUNG IN QUEBEC CHURCHES

"The National Anthem" and "O, Canada," among hymns and songs forbidden in Roman Catholic Churches of Ottawa Diocese in Archbishop Forbes's week-end pastoral letter have not been sung in Quebec churches because they are not part of the ordinary liturgy.

FISHING FOR WORDS

During these drowsy days of late summer many people betake themselves to the bank of some placid stream to find relaxation in fishing. No less refreshing is the pastime of the puzzle fan who goes fishing through the dictionary for uncommon words. This kind of angling is very profitable, too, for though scientists do not agree as to the value of fish for brain food, none of these savants has any doubt as to the educating power of the "dictionary habit."

The puzzle above contains several unusual words that the puzzlist may add to his vocabulary, after fishing them out of the dictionary. There are enough common words in the puzzle, however, to give him the necessary clues to find the words he does not know.

The definitions follow: (Vertical and horizontal rows read alike):

1. Indefinite article. 2. Printer's measure. 3. An inhabitant of a city. 4. The border of a surface. 5. Strap used for sharpening a razor. 6. A circumference. 7. An image or representation. 8. Pertaining to the last but two. 9. A white or gray mineral found in ingenous rocks. 10. A reptile. 11. Rhythmical stress. 12. Units used in measuring the diameter of wires. 13. Having eaten. 14. Chemical symbol for tellurium. 15. The third tone of the major scale.

(For solution see page 63.)

Force Is Lawful

When It Is Used For Defence Of Country, Says Archbishop Of Canterbury

The force of an army, used for the defence of the people was right, the Archbishop of Canterbury told his Diocesan Conference at Canterbury last month.

That defence, went a long way, and in the case of Great Britain it would include not only the defence of territory of the homes and lives of the people, but those trade routes on whose freedom the subsistence of the people depended.

The Church of England had not departed from any Christian principles when it laid down that it was lawful for Christian men to wear weapon and serve in wars.

Dr. Lang referred to the problem which was beseting the minds and consciences of many earnest men at the present time—whether there was not a call to every professing Christian to refuse to countenance the use of force at all, and whether the Christian way was not sacrifice always and force never.

This complete pacifism was urged with great and passionate sincerity. It could be commended with great impressiveness, but he ventured to submit that if pressed to its logical conclusion it must lead to results which could not be right. It would bring about greater evils than those it sought to avoid.

If all men were honest, just and peaceful, the difficulty would not arise, but, alas, there were always men in any community who were dishonest, unjust and violent.

They would not be impressed by non-resistance; they would only take advantage of it. Were they to be left to work their evil wills upon the community?

The State was not an individual. It was the community organised for Government; it was the trustee for multitudes of individuals; it existed in order to give them protection.

DEPENDED ON MOTIVE.

The use of force of the sword by the State was the ministry of God for the protection of the people. If that were true of the State in its domestic relations it was equally true for the State in its international relations. It all depended upon the motive or intention with which it was used.

If the force of an army were used for national aggression or acquisition or self-assertion it was wrong. If it were used for the defence of the people it was right.—"News Chronicle"

"DEAD MAN'S CHEST"

Island Mentioned In Famous Book Has Link With Past

Dead Man's Chest, mentioned in the 'Yo, ho, ho' song in *Treasure Island*, is a bay, rather like a coffin in shape, quite close to the largest of the British Virgin Islands, Tortola, which gets its lovely name from the Spanish word for turtle-dove. I sailed round Dead Man's Chest in a little boat, and took some pictures of it with my movie camera, but there aren't any pirates there now, only wild goats, writes J. C. Trevor in "The Listener".

Still, the Negroes haven't forgotten the romantic past, and they often have exciting dreams about buried gold and silver. One of them told me that if you dream of treasure hidden at a particular spot, you must go and dig there like mad, directly you wake, or down it sinks into the middle of the earth.

Pronunciation

All the Negroes speak English, and that makes things easy for a visitor from this country, though he might occasionally find their pronunciation a bit odd.

When a Negro baby comes along, a Bible, open at the Book of Psalms, and a pair of widespread scissors (or either of these, if you don't happen to have both) are placed under the cloth on which its head rests. The sign of the cross is made with washing blue on the palms of its hands, the soles of its feet, and sometimes on its forehead and in the small of its back. All this is to scare off the unpleasant sort of jumbies, who, like our own wicked fairies, never fail to turn up at the sense of a new arrival and try to harm the baby while it is still small and feeble.

Children born with cauls have second-sight and are able to see a can't. But they are also likely to suffer from convulsions ('de spasm' as the Negroes say), and they, poor things, have cigar smoke blown in their faces or are given a piece of the caul, previously dried, in hot water to drink.

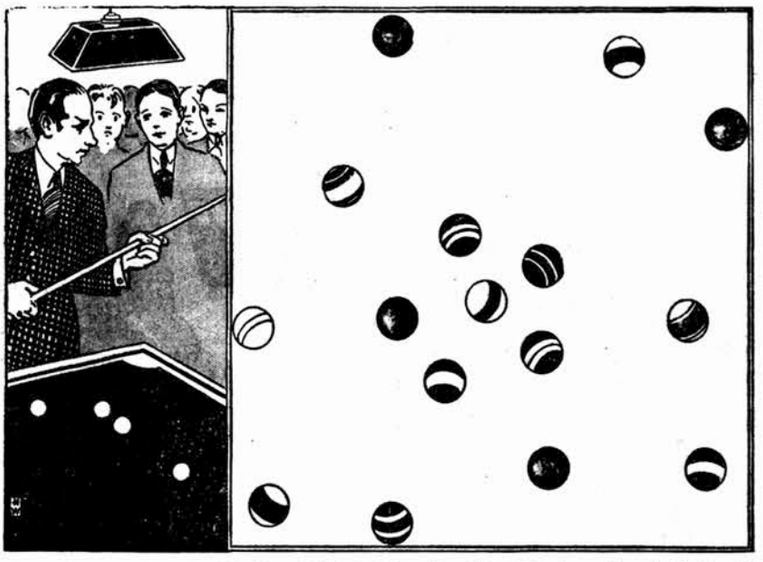
It is thought quite unwise to cut a baby's hair before its teeth begin to appear, for to do so would cause it to have some bother in talking, as well as in teething. And its nails ought to be bitten before they are pared, as pairing, too, affects the normal eruption of the teeth.

You should never compliment a Negro mother on the fine little chap she has. If you do it is as likely as not that he will get sick and unless he is pinched good and hard and the sign of the cross is made on his palms and soles, he may actually die.

OVERRATED SNAKES

The scientists of the United States Biological Survey have no high opinion of a poisonous snake's striking power. It seems that the greatest distance is rarely reached even during times of high excitement. The common belief that rattles and moccasins strike their full length or greater distances turns out to be without much foundation.

Striking involves merely a very fast straightening out of the S-shaped body. When coiled the snake hurls only about half of the front part of the body forward. But to offset this it can strike sideways, or downward from almost any position. The marksmanship is not usually of praiseworthy accuracy. Distance are often misjudged. As a result venom flies from the fangs and farmers talk nonsense of snakes that "spit poison".



SEPARATE THE POOL BALLS

THE old timers at Ping Pong's pool-room may not excel in skill with the ivory spheres, but they get a vicarious glory by reciting tales of the champions they saw in action. One of their favorite stories has to do with Chester Chalkline, former state billiard champion.

A certain traveling salesman was visiting the town and belittled Chester's prowess. Of course, Chester's friends arranged to have the stranger meet the champion in a billiard match. When the day set for the contest arrived, the stranger appeared with a bandaged arm as the lame excuse that he could not play billiards at that time.

Chester, however, maintained that even though the stranger could not play, he could, nevertheless, demonstrate his dexterity with the cues. Throwing sixteen balls on the table, Chester challenged the salesman to fence off the balls by laying five cues upon the table. This the stranger was unable to do and the celebrated Chester then performed the feat to the delight of his cronies.

There are certain mechanical difficulties in the way of accepting this story as literally true, but by substituting straight lines for the cues and altering the size of the pool table, an interesting puzzle is the result.

Can you draw five straight lines which will separate the sixteen balls from each other?

A Puzzle Problem

THE ages of Grandfather Geefer and his grandson, George, are expressed by two numbers which are composed of the same digits, but in reverse order. The grandfather was 63 years old when his grandson was born. The combined ages of the two men today total 121 years.

With these clues how quickly can you find out how old each of the two men are today?

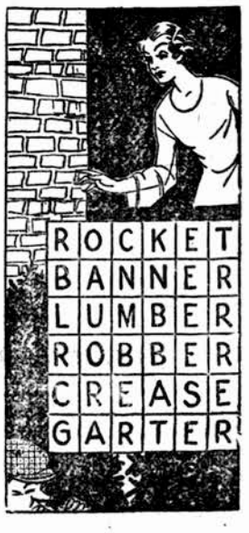
(For solution see page 63.)

Name the Two Musical Instruments

SILAS SIMPLE did not stand very high in the esteem of Betty Belle and he realized that unless he did something drastic some other boy would escort her to the Pastime Club's dance. Then Silas read about the dandies of other days and how they won the favor of their lady-loves by serenading them on the warm summer evenings. Though Silas was no singer, he could play several musical instruments so he decided to say it with music.

Late that night, after the last metal garage door had been slammed shut and the Belle family were settling down to an undisturbed slumber, a terrific sound arose from under Betty's window. Betty finally mastered up enough courage to see what strange animal had strayed onto the premises and beheld Silas tooting a wind instrument. Betty did not have any bouquets to toss at the aspiring artiste, but a well-directed flower pot served the same end, convincing Silas that his performance had not gone unnoticed. Silas, however, was undaunted. The next evening he was back with a different instrument. Maybe the new instrument made a better impression on the girl friend, anyway, she promised Silas the dance date.

Shift the six words in the square about and the letters in one of the diagonal rows will spell the name of the first instrument used by Silas. Then change the letters of this first instrument to those of the second instrument, still having the horizontal rows spelling standard English [illegible]



Conundrums

WHAT seven letters of the alphabet did old Mother Hubbard name when she went to the cupboard and found that it was bare?

2. Why does a duck make a good mascot for an aviator?

3. What is the difference between a vacationist at the seashore and a hair-dresser?

4. What great fish is the saddest of all living creatures?

5. Why is the letter E the most important one of all the alphabet?

6. Why is everyone likely to lose his eyes when out in the wind?

(For [illegible] page 63.)

THIEF NOT ORDERED TO RETURN GOODS

Magistrate Holds Man Would Not Have Stolen If He Had Been Paid Better

Windsor, (Ontario)—Holding that 10 dollars is an insufficient weekly wage for a married man, Magistrate W. A. Smith in Essex County police court decided against ordering Stewart Mason, 22, to return the 1,200 dollars in goods he admitted stealing from his former employer, L. A. Willoughby, Leamington druggist. No sentence was imposed and Mason was remanded until November 26.

"If you had got 25 dollars a week during the two years and a month you were employed as a clerk in the drug store, Mr Willoughby would not have been out at all," said Magistrate Smith.

Mason said that when he got married he found his 10 dollars weekly wage was not sufficient.

"I don't think it was either," agreed the court. "I suppose that you found two could not live as cheaply as one."

"It was hardly enough for one" was the reply.

Mason stated that he worked from 7.45 in the morning to nine or 9.30 every night, including Sunday, with only one day off in two weeks.

R. H. Wilson, counsel for Mason, said his client had made restitution of about 150 dollars by cashing a life insurance policy. He said that Mason was in no position to make any definite promises of restitution though he acknowledged his moral obligation. Mr Wilson stated that while Mason's wife is working he has been able to obtain only odd jobs. At present he is picking tomatoes and cutting corn, and out of his small earnings expects to be able to pay some money to Willoughby.

Our Humorist At Large

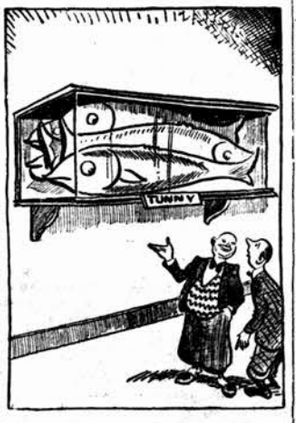
"No, no, I want the novel I began at the dentist's—it is about two people, who first met on an enchanting South Sea Island."

"I would like to see the mechanic who over-hauled my brakes!" "Yes, sir—certainly—and for what reason?"

"What I was going to say is, the plumber need not hurry—I have ordered a swimming instructor.

"Those tigerlilies I got from you six months ago, haven't clawed their way out of the ground yet."

The tobacconist gets married!



"No, I couldn't afford a case for each, so I've had them packed like sardines."

QUEEN OF THE JUNGLE

Marries A Bank Clerk!

Violet McTurk, the loneliest woman in the world, is tired of being lonely.

Violet, slim, blonde, aged twenty-nine, has the most thrilling job in the world. She is the uncrowned; but unquestioned, Queen of Potaro, one of the wildest jungle tracts under the sun in the interior of British Guiana.

She dominates men of her own race and blacks. She's a shrewed trader, pioneer, doctor, nurse and medicine woman. She has made it possible for tourists to visit the world's highest cataract, Kaiteur Falls.

Few men could have held down the job she has been doing.

It all began ten years ago, when a roving, adventurous Irishman named McTurk made his way to George-town. He was sunbaked, racked with fever and starving.

His clothes were tattered, but in his pockets and in the loads his half-savage bearers carried was a small fortune in gold.

McTurk became restless in George-town and went to Barbados in the British West Indies. There he found a pretty girl of nineteen. They fell in love, and Violet became Mrs. McTurk, says the New York correspondent of the "Sunday Express".

THEIR GODDESS.

Two years later McTurk died of fever. His 21-year-old bride was left alone in the wilderness, alone except for a small corps of native porters.

She gave men bitter powders and burning liquids, and these made them well.

She became their goddess. She carried on her trading post.

She always retained her femininity in the jungle, used make-up and lipstick.

Then she decided to branch out, and found time to work a project to open up the interior for tourists.

Eventually the tourist rush to the Falls became important enough for the British Guiana Government to take a hand. They subsidised the service, but not without appointing the "Queen of the Potaro" official agent to His Majesty's Government.

THEY MET.

Early this year she decided she had earned a holiday. She came to New York. She spent four hysterical months among the skyscrappers.

She went back to British Guiana in a cruise ship, and in that ship she met a young Englishman, Mr. J. R. Gill, on his way to British Guiana to fill a post.

They fell in love, and they have just been married in Georgetown. Mrs. Gill swears she is going to keep up her job as Queen of the Jungle.

But her husband wants to do his job.

And what do you think that job is?

The girl with the most thrilling job in the world has married a bank clerk.

SANDER'S Cataractin
Cures Incipient Cataract, Macula, Leucoma, Nebula, etc.
SANDER'S Eyedrop
An infallible cure for all ophthalmic troubles. Free Booklet P B 11401, Calcutta, or Smith Campbell, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

SPECTATOR STABS MAGICIAN

To Stop Him Sawing Woman In Two!

Stabbed in the back with his own sword by a spectator who "couldn't bear to see a woman cut in two," Georges Lalonde, 28-year-old magician employed by the Wallace Bros. Circus, of Toronto, was brought to St. Luke Hospital in a serious condition. Physicians stated that the sword had pierced the right lung and the magician's condition is critical.

The stabbing took place in the little town of Shawville, Que., about 50 miles north of Hull, and the victim was brought to Montreal on a train.

Local detectives questioned Lalonde in the hospital and were told the following story:

On Sunday night he was performing before a crowd in Shawville and had completed a number of his conjuring tricks. He was about to perform the fairly well known trick of "sawing a woman in half."

The woman—his partner—had got into the usual wooden box, which had been placed across two chairs. He had the saw in his hand and was about to start, when screams from the spectators attracted his attention. Before he knew what was taking place he felt a sharp pain in the back and collapsed. He had been stabbed with one of his own swords, which an enraged spectator picked up in order to rescue the "victim" from bisection.

A Shawville physician was summoned and after examining the victim stated that he was in a critical condition. After first-aid had been rendered Lalonde was placed aboard a Montreal-bound train and rushed to a hospital.

After stabbing the magician, police learned, the assailant escaped despite the efforts of the crowd to stop him.

When Lalonde was brought to St. Luke Hospital physicians notified the police. They said that the victim was in danger of death.

Lalonde told police that he only saw a glimpse of his assailant who appeared to be a young man. He added that he saw no other motive for the stabbing except that the spectator had apparently been convinced he was about to witness murder and mayhem and had dashed to the rescue.

The bloodstained sword was brought to Montreal by local detectives, who are continuing their investigation in seach of the person responsible, says the "Montreal Gazette."

WAITING FOR THE 1940 OLYMPIAD

(Continued from page 58)

games, but also as the teams' assembling place on the day of the opening ceremony.

Sub-Committees To Commence Work

Now that its first sub-committee has decided on the foregoing, the Olympic Invitation Committee is ready to appoint several other sub-committees to deal with all matters concerning the construction and reconstruction of the necessary grounds and courses, hotel accommodation, and finance.

It may be mentioned that the Japan Athletic Association, which is entrusted with the duty of finally selecting the venue for winter sports, is making a careful investigation of the matter by sending experts to various noted skiing resorts, such as Sapporo, Nikko, Norikora, Shigakagen, Kirigamina and Sugadaira.

Such is the brief outline of the work Japan has done and is doing with a view to securing the 1940 Olympic Games.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Waiter, this stuff isn't fit for a hog to eat."

"Well, we didn't expect one to dinner."

* * * *

Stenographer (to another): "I think this letter was dictated wrong. You can't use the word 'hanged,' can you, except when they have hung somebody?"

* * * *

First Burglar, after emptying safe: "Let s reckon up the haul to see what we've got."

Second Burglar: "Aw, I'm tired. Let's wait and look in the evening papers."

* * * *

First Urchin—We've got a mayor in our town.

Second Urchin—So have we

First Urchin—Our mayor wears a collar and chain. Does yours?

Second Urchin.—No, we let him go about loose.

* * * *

The other night a waiter in one of the cafes was confiding that he intended to become a band leader.

"Do you know music?" he was asked.

"No, but I've been waving a tray for about fifteen years," he said, "so I guess I could wave a baton!"

* * * *

Sweet Young Thing—"Do you sell cocktails?"

Barman—"Yes, Miss."

Sweet Young Thing—"Well, bring me a gin and vermin, please."

* * * *

Big man: "Drat them flies; they are a nuisance."

Small Man: "It's funny they never bother me."

Big Man: "They haven't seen you yet."

Shopkeeper—Don't buy anything from the shop next door today.

His Wife—Why not, dear?

Shopkeeper—They've borrowed our scales.

* * * *

Bus Conductor—How old are you little girl?

Little Girl—If the corporation doesn't object, I'd prefer to pay full fare and keep my own statistics.

* * * *

"There ought to be only one head to every family", declared man at the club.

"That's true", agreed a little chap, making figures on a piece of paper.

"You agree, do you?" asked the first man with a smile.

"Indeed I do. I've just paid for hats for nine daughters!"

* * * *

Good wife—"Would you like a cup of tea, meenister?"

Minister—"Nae tea."

G. W.—"A cup of coffee, then?"

M.—"Nae coffee".

G. W.—"Cup of cocoa."

M.—"Nae cocoa."

G. W.—"Will you have a whisky and soda, then?"

M.—"Nae soda!"

* * * *

The other day, in a dairy I saw some eggs labelled "new-laid," and was told that they had come by ship from Australia.

"What," I asked the dairy-maid, "will they be called when they are brought by air"? It seemed to be an unanswerable poser.

She tried and tried, but could not think of a name that would go one better than "new-laid." All the well-worn classifications from "fresh" to "election" were useless.

On the very next day I saw an advertisement of "irreproachable" eggs.

* * * *

Two small brothers were having such a strenuous fight that their mother felt it her duty to intervene.

"Bobby," she protested, "don't be so selfish. Let your little brother play with your marbles for a while!"

"But, mummie," said Bobby, tearfully, "he means to keep them always!"

"I don't think he does, dear," replied his mother.

"I know he does," Bobby replied, "cause he's swallowed two of them already!"

* * * *

A certain rich man, retired from business, bought a splendid property, and began to play golf. He had worked hard from childhood, so, of course, as a golfer, he wore no medals, but on the other hand, his tips to the caddies were very generous.

A coloured cotton picker lost his job and was taken on at the golf club and the first person he caddied for was the rich New Yorker. The round was a long one, and at the end the New Yorker tipped with his usual generosity. The caddie chuckled for joy. Then he said:

"You's mighty kind, boss. Will you be diggin' here ag'in about de same time to-morrow?"

* * * *

A lecturer, expatiating on the nature of man, remarked that one point of distinction between human beings and the lower animals consisted in capacity for progress. "Man", he exclaimed, "is a progressive being; other creatures are stationary. Take, for example, the ass. Always and everywhere it is the same creature. You have never seen, and you never will see, a more perfect ass than you see at the present moment."

"Doctah", said a coloured lady, "Ah's come to ask if you be gwine to give Rastus another of dem mustard plasters, cos he says to ask you kin he have a slice of ham wid it. It's pow'ful hot alone."

* * * *

At a children's tea party at the Palace, the curate's little girl said: "My chicken laid an egg to-day."

The vicar's little girl replied: "Ours laid two eggs."

The bishop's little daughter, not to be outdone, said: "That's nothing; my father laid a foundation stone this afternoon."

* * * *

He came home late for supper. He was a professor of chemistry, and she was a wife who tried to have a good meal ready for him every night. When he was late her good cooking would be spoiled, and he would start to find fault.

He was late again to-night. The supper was cold. The argument was on The family finally broke down crying. But he was a professor of chemistry.

"Stop crying! Your tears have no effect on me. What are they? A small percentage of phosphorous salts, a little sodium chloride. All the rest water. Bah!"

* * * *

A rather elderly cook was being introduced by her new mistress to the kitchen of the modern flat.

The mistress pointed with pride to the electrict cooker, the electric water-heater, the radiator, the automatic refrigerator, the vacuum cleaner, the washing-machine, the steam-drying apparatus and so on.

At the end of the tour the cook started putting on her outdoor clothes.

"Surely you're not going?" said the mistress.

"I am, ma'am", came the reply. "It's an engineer you want, not a cook!"

* * * *

Jones was exhibiting a bronze coin of foreign currency and defied anyone to define its nationality.

"There's a chap over there" said Brown, indicating an individual in a corner of the smoke-room. 'who ought to know. He collects copper coins of all nations.'

'Pardon me, sir', said Jones, "but my friend tells me you are a collector of foreign coins and could easily identify this somewhat rare specimen."

"Go to. . . ." said the man, turning red as he rapidly moved away.

"I forgot to tell you", said Erown as Jones returned, crestfallen, "he's chief inspector of a big automatic machine company."

* * * *

When a worried-looking man applied for settlement of a claim for fire insurance, the agent asked: "Much damage?"

"Not much", the man said "just a door".

'How much would a new door cost?'

'About five dollars.'

'When did the fire occur?'

The man hesitated a moment, then replied: "About thirty years ago."

"Thirty years ago?"

"Yes."

"And you've waited all these years to report it?"

"Yes."

"How did it happen?"

"Well", said the man, "my wife has been on at me to do something about the door ever since it was burned and I couldn't stand it any longer."

Agitated Lover—Is it true that your father has lost his fortune?

His Lady Love (sighing)—Yes—all is swept away, but you are left, Percy, dearest!

Agitated Lover—Great Jupiter! I should say I am left!

* * * *

Mother—What do you say to a fine cake for your birthday, with ten candles on top, one for each year of your age?

Teddy—Oh, but look here, mum, I've got a better idea. Why not one candle, with ten cakes for my age?

* * * *

Little Girl (to nurse)—You're not cross with me, Nannie, are you?

Nurse—No, dear.

Little Girl—Then why have you got that pleat in your face?

* * * *

A Scotsman, who was playing golf, paused to pull his handkerchief out of his pocket and a pair of false teeth fell to the ground.

"These are yours' sir", said the caddie, picking them up.

"They're no' mine", said the Scotsman. "They're Maggie's. I tak' them wi' me so Maggie canna eat between meals."

* * * *

Eddie had fallen on the gravel and cut his knees, and at once began to cry.

"If I were you" said the nurse. "I wouldn't cry like that; you are much too old."

"Well", said Eddie, "what am I to do? Am I old enough to swear?"

* * * *

A labour supporter of a candidate for the Lancashire division spoke in the richest Cockney strain.

"Our opponents stigmatise our fair comments upon their wretched programme as a libel. What is, a libel?" he asked.

An aggrieved voice replied, "Something you stick on a bottle."

* * * *

The canary gave a series of chirups, but refused to sing. Then a burst of sunlight flooded the room and the little bird rose to the occasion, and sent forth thrill after thrill.

"Listen, mummie", said the little boy, who had been watching the cage anxiously. "Dickie has put on a new record."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Word Fishing: The joined half-squares are made up of the following A, En, Cit, Side, Strop, Circle, Eidolon, Antepenultimate, Leucite, Turtle, Ictus, Mils, Ate, Tc, E.

Musical Instruments: The two musical instruments are the cornet and the guitar.

Conundrums: 1. O, I, C, U, R, M, T. (Oh, I see you are empty). 2. Because he easily can get down. 7. One waves at the sea and the other sees to the waves. 4. The Whale (wail). 5. Because it is first in both everybody and in everything. 6. Because the wind makes them water.

Puzzle Problem: The grandfather is 92 and his grandson is 29 years old.

Labor Day Puzzle: The three occupations are: Architect, Teacher and Orchestra-leader. To form the picture of the architect, fold the drawing on line No. 3 and bring it up to line No. 1. Next fold the drawing on line No. 6 and bring it up to line No. 4. Now fold the drawing on line No. 7 and turn under. The objects are: Acropolis, Ruler, Chair, House, I, T-square, E, C, Table, the initial letters spelling ARCHITECT.

To form the picture of the teacher fold the drawing on line No. 1 and turn under. Next fold it on line No. 4 and bring it up to line No. 2. Then fold it on line No. 7 and bring it up to line No. 5. The solutions of the seven simple problems give the numerical order in the alphabet of the seven letters which spell the word TEACHER.

To form the picture of the orchestra-leader fold the drawing on line No. 2 and turn it under. Next fold it on line No. 3 and bring it up to Line No. 3. Now fold the drawing on line No. 8 and bring it up to line No. 6. The musical notes are C, E, A, E, A, D, E, which are the seven missing letters in the words ORCHESTRA-LEADER.

Bathing-Girl: The numerical position of the 18 letters that spell the four words expressing the bathing-girl's indignation are 8-15-23, 4-1-18-5, 25-15-21, 19-9-16, and read: "How dare you, sir"?

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PROBLEM OF AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Havelock Ellis Discusses The Claims Of English

I have been with a distinguished Hungarian sculptor of international repute and outlook. He believes that he is "creating history" by immortalising in marble or bronze the features of the significant figures of our time.

As his skilful thumb moulded some fresh fragment of clay on to the bust growing before him he expatiated on the future of English as the international language. I raised objections, which he admitted, but maintained, nevertheless, that facts were working out in the direction he foresaw.

I prefer listening to arguing or I might have pointed out that there are still many enthusiastic advocates of an artificial international language.

WORK OF GENIUS

That aspect of the question is brought before me afresh by the arrival from the translator, Mr. Andrew, of his version of Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm" in Esperanto.

I here put aside the evidence of a revived interest in Olive Schreiner's novel. Half a century ago this novel presented the outspoken meditations of a girl of original mind, living on the outskirts of civilisation, concerning religion and the emancipation of woman, and marriage and sexual morality.

It was so outspoken, indeed, as well as so finely written, that, while it expressed the new aspirations of many, it shocked all the traditional beliefs and ideals of others. One heard of it being more or less publicly burnt.

The generation thus stirred has passed away, but the element of genius in the work remained, and of late the interest in it has revived. It appears that at least two books, one in England and one in America, are independently in preparation to show that the significance of Olive Schreiner still exists for a later generation.

But a larger question is raised by the attempt to bring the African Farm before a new and wider than English-speaking public. How does the question of an auxiliary international language stand today?

No reasonable person expects or even desires the disappearance of national languages as the medium of expression either in domestic life or in literature. Changes of that kind are not practicable. But there are other needs of communication, outside the intimate social life of a country and outside its artistic literature, which remain and are indeed becoming more urgent.

Even the nationalistic movements so over-emphasised in recent times render an international mode of communication more necessary. In the Middle Ages, before nationalisms grew rigid, there was always for religion and for philosophy the universally recognized medium of Latin, and afterwards French was widely used for diplomacy and international congresses.

CLAIMS OF ENGLISH.

Many now advocate the use of English for such international purposes. Not long since the master of an English university college put forward the view that English is the language best fitted for this use.

But those who press this argument are nearly always English-speakers themselves. Not only do they overlook the insuperable jealousies which would be aroused by the official selection of English or any other national language for international use, and therefore for education everywhere; they do not seem to realise the difficulties and complexities and inconsistencies of the language, especially for those born to a Romance language, which becomes emphasised in actual speech, both for those who attempt to speak it and those who attempt to follow it when spoken.

This has been to some extent realised even in England. Lately an influential appeal was brought forward—and supported by such eminent persons as Sir Frederick Pollock, Gilbert Murray, the Huxleys, H. G. Wells, etc.—in favour of a committee to be set up by the President of the Board of Education to investigate the possibility of a simplification of spelling.

They argued that at present to learn English is to learn two languages—English as spoken and English as written—which is not only a double effort for foreign students but also for English children, who have been said to waste in this way a year of education and many millions of annual financial cost.

It does not appear that this appeal has been successful. Indeed it hardly goes to the root of the matter. Even with a phonetic spelling endless troubles would remain.

This was pointed out by, for instance, Mr. George Sampson. Whose pronunciation, for instance, is the "nu" spelling to represent? A difficulty arises which affects the speakers themselves. They do not seem ever to realise the varieties of English pronunciation.

There is Scottish English, Irish English, Welsh English, American English, and even different kinds of English English, of which he gives specimens, besides mentioning the English lady who lately told him she was "afred bebby hed a pen and must hev gurt a curled."

AMERICAN ENGLISH.

The reference to American English brings in another problem. Here speaks with authority Mr. Mencken who has just brought out in a new edition of some 800 pages his great work on American English.

At one time he believed that American English was becoming a distinct language from English English. He has modified that opinion now, but the gross and alarming mistakes he sometimes makes over English English alone serve to show the complexity of the problems.

PROBLEM FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Even an artificial language due to a single inventor is open to objection. Esperanto was devised less than half a century ago by a Russian physician, Dr. Zamenhof, living in Poland. There were weaknesses and defects, and the Slavonic prepossessions of the inventor were inevitable.

The need of such a language was so great that Esperanto met with a wide success, which it still retains. Yet even Esperantists themselves have not always been satisfied. The search for a better medium still continues. There are in several countries people of ability and energy devoted to the task. The difficulty is to place these national efforts on a wide international basis.

The League of Nations meets with widespread disparagement or condemnation. It too often fails in the direct grasp of its great problem of world pacification, we are told, and it is impotent to exert its authority in a crisis. But there are indirect methods by which it might well serve the cause of peace and civilisation.

One of the chief of these would be the initiation of an effort to bring together the nations for a discussion of the problem of an international medium of communication.

The more acute the rivalries of nations, the more difficult the settlement of those economic interests which concern the whole human race, and the more hazardous the settlement of world affairs, all the more imperative becomes the need of a generally accepted medium of communication in which to discuss them.

Every other species of animal can make itself intelligible to other members of the species, whether by voice, by touch, or by smell. Man is the only animal with no common medium of expression, just as he is the only animal who goes to war against his own species.

It is difficult, indeed, to avoid the conclusion that those two facts are closely related.

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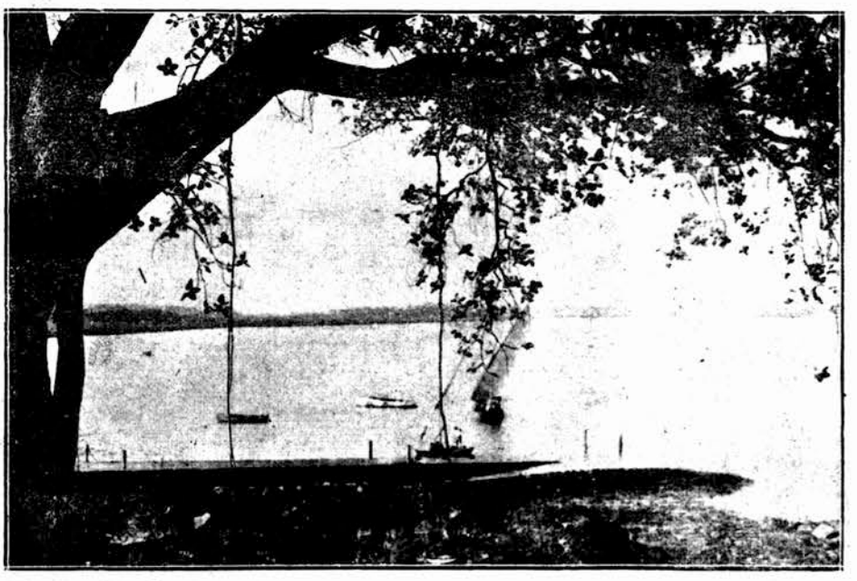
Italian Viceroy Graziani, with Abuna, high priest of the Coptic Church in Abyssinia, at the celebration of the anniversary day of the commencement of war between Italy and Abyssinia.

The Grand Mufti of Palestine.



"Nature's Trellis-work." (Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

Reich Fuhrer Hitler addressing a public gathering at Buckeberg.

King Peter of Yugoslavia at his pet occupation—driving his auto in the park.

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